THE

QUR'AN

AND

MATHEMATICS

Written by Sheikh

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بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE MOST GRACIOUS THE MOST MERCIFUL

INTRODUCTION

In the middle of a longstanding argument as to whether the Holy Quran is a Divine Revelation, I would like to share with you a mathematical observation of the structure of one of its 114 chapters and check whether man could ever come up with anything analogous.

Whenever one says the Quran is a miracle, few of us contemplate the intrinsic meanings of the statement. This is a mathematical message I would like to share with all, most especially those who think the Noble Quran was fabricated by man.

For Muslims, the Quran is a word of Allah (God) the Creator, the All-Knower. With Him are the keys of the Ghaib (all that is hidden), no one knows them but He. He knows whatever there is in (or on) the earth and in the sea; not a leaf falls, but he knows it. There is not a grain in the darkness of the earth nor anything -fresh or dry- but is written in a Clear Record.

The wonders of The Holy Quran will remain outstanding for ages to come. Among these, is its incomparable morphology.

Allah says what means:

Say (O Muhammad SAW): "No wage do I ask of you for this (the Qur'an), nor am I one of the Mutakallifun (those who pretend and fabricate).
"It (this Qur'an) is only a Reminder for all the 'Alamin (mankind and jinns).
"And you shall certainly know the truth of it after a while."
Chapter 38: S'ad, Verse 36-38.

He also says:

كِتَٰبٌ أَنزَلۡنَٰهُ إِلَيۡكَ مُبَٰرَكٞ لِّيَدَّبَّرُوٓاْ ءَايَٰتِهِۦ وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ أُوْلُواْ ٱلۡأَلۡبَٰبِ ٢٩

(This is) a Book (the Qur'an) which We have sent down to you, full of blessings that they may ponder over its Verses, and that men of understanding may remember.
Chapter 38: Suad, Verse 29.

In another verse He says:

ذَٰلِكَ ٱلۡكِتَٰبُ لَا رَيۡبَۛ فِيهِۛ هُدٗى لِّلۡمُتَّقِينَ ٢

This is the Book (the Qur'an), whereof there is no doubt, a guidance to those who are Al-Muttaqun [the pious and righteous persons who fear Allah much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allah much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained)]. Chapter 2: Al-Baqarah, Verse 2

However, when the disbelievers hear the Quran being recited or have a look at its verses, they insist they can say the same or write a similar book at will.

The Quran and Mathematics revolves around this ingredient.

وَإِذَا تُتۡلَىٰ عَلَيۡهِمۡ ءَايَٰتُنَا قَالُواْ قَدۡ سَمِعۡنَا لَوۡ نَشَآءُ لَقُلۡنَا مِثۡلَ هَٰذَآ إِنۡ هَٰذَآ إِلَّآ أَسَٰطِيرُ ٱلۡأَوَّلِينَ ٣١

And when Our Verses (of the Qur'an) are recited to them, they say: "We have heard this (the Qur'an); if we wish we can say the like of this. This is nothing but the tales of the ancients."
Chapter 8: al-Anfaal, Verse 31.

The miracles Allah revealed through Prophets before Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) happened at times when nations could scarcely believe in anything other than what they could feel, witness or experience.

That is why every prophet was demanded by his people to present them with a miracle. Some reached the extent of pestering their prophets to tell Allah (while others invoked Him directly) to rain stones on them so they could confirm he was a true messenger.

For every nation, there was a field in which its people were very experienced, in the sense that the messenger's miracle was supposed to outshine their perception of truth in the very field.

For example, the people of Egypt at the time of Prophet Musa/Moses (Blessings Be Upon Him) could not perceive any power above the magical. The Pharaoh was thus quick to summon magicians in a bid to face off against him.

The miracles Allah showed through Prophet Isa/Jesus (Blessings Be Upon Him) that culminated in raising the dead, came during a period of some advancement in medicine besides a long-held belief in the existence of Asclepius (the god of medicine, the sick and afflicted; in Greek mythology).

The miracle of the Ark of Nuh/Noah (Blessings Be Upon Him) transcended the knowledge of chief carpenters. They and others kept laughing at him as he constructed it. There was no nearby water body to carry it, let alone a boat.

In this context, the Quran is a true revelation from Allah that is scientific and can withstand the challenge of science of all times. It is a revelation that cannot be imitated by man.

It is a living miracle, a guidance and an open Book challenging all mankind and jinn. It is linguistically infallible, perfect and accurate, free from mistakes, interpolations and contradictions.

The Quran was revealed in eloquent Arabic more than 1400 years ago. Since its revelation it outshines all books with its excellence and beauty.

Humans are widely believed to be the most intelligent species on Earth. This book serves to check whether human intelligence can overcome the following challenge.

Think about the challenge.

Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) challenged eloquent Arab disbelievers to come up with a book like the Quran. They failed. He asked them for ten chapters. They failed. He asked for a single chapter. They tried in vain. *The three requests are valid anytime, anywhere.*

قُل لَّئِنِ ٱجْتَمَعَتِ ٱلْإِنسُ وَٱلْجِنُّ عَلَىٰٓ أَن يَأْتُوا۟ بِمِثْلِ هَٰذَا ٱلْقُرْءَانِ لَا يَأْتُونَ بِمِثْلِهِۦ وَلَوْ كَانَ بَعْضُهُمْ لِبَعْضٍ ظَهِيرًا ﴿٨٨﴾

Say: "If the mankind and the jinns gathered to produce the like of this Qur'an, they could not produce the like thereof, even if they helped one another." Chapter 17: Al-Isra', Verse 88.

أَمْ يَقُولُونَ ٱفْتَرَىٰهُ ۖ قُلْ فَأْتُوا۟ بِعَشْرِ سُوَرٍ مِّثْلِهِۦ مُفْتَرَيَٰتٍ وَٱدْعُوا۟ مَنِ ٱسْتَطَعْتُم مِّن دُونِ ٱللَّهِ إِن كُنتُمْ صَٰدِقِينَ ﴿١٣﴾ فَإِلَّمْ يَسْتَجِيبُوا۟ لَكُمْ فَٱعْلَمُوٓا۟ أَنَّمَآ أُنزِلَ بِعِلْمِ ٱللَّهِ وَأَن لَّآ إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۖ فَهَلْ أَنتُم مُّسْلِمُونَ ﴿١٤﴾

Or they say, "He (Prophet Muhammad SAW) forged it (the Qur'an)." Say: "Bring you then ten forged Surah (chapters) like unto it, and call whomsoever you can, other than Allah (to your help), if you speak the truth!"

If then they answer you not, know then that the Revelation (this Qur'an) is sent down with the Knowledge of Allah and that La ilaha illa Huwa: (none has the right to be worshipped but He)! Will you then be Muslims (those who submit to Islam)? Chapter 11: Hud, Verse 13-14.

وَإِن كُنتُمْ فِي رَيْبٍ مِّمَّا نَزَّلْنَا عَلَىٰ عَبْدِنَا فَأْتُوا بِسُورَةٍ مِّن مِّثْلِهِ وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُم مِّن
دُونِ اللَّهِ إِن كُنتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿٢٣﴾ فَإِن لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَلَن تَفْعَلُوا فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ الَّتِي وَقُودُهَا
النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ أُعِدَّتْ لِلْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٢٤﴾

And if you are in doubt concerning that which We have sent down (i.e. the Qur'an) to Our servant (Muhammad Peace be upon him), then produce a Surah (chapter) of the like thereof and call your witnesses (supporters and helpers) besides Allah, if you are truthful.

But if you do it not, and you can never do it, then fear the Fire (Hell) whose fuel is humans and stones, prepared for the disbelievers. Chapter 2: Al-Baqarah, Verse 23-24.

Moreover, the shortest chapter in the Holy Quran is the one below. It is made up of only three verses.

No one has ever shown up to write the same and no one will ever, for sure.

To explain the significance of this everlasting challenge, I would like to adopt a mathematical approach to its text, making use of the second shortest chapter. We are in the age of reason and intellect; the age of mathematicians and great thinkers.

الٓرۚ كِتَٰبٌ أُحۡكِمَتۡ ءَايَٰتُهُۥ ثُمَّ فُصِّلَتۡ مِن لَّدُنۡ حَكِيمٍ خَبِيرٍ ١

Alif-Lam-Ra. [These letters are one of the miracles of the Qur'an and none but Allah (Alone) knows their meanings**].(This is) a Book, the Verses whereof are perfected (**in every sphere of knowledge, etc**.), and then explained in detail from One (Allah), Who is All-Wise and Well-Acquainted (with all things).**
Chapter 11: Huud, Verse 1.

This is our Lord Allah, The All-Wise, Who has created seven heavens and of the earth the like thereof (i.e. seven). His Command descends within them so we may know that He has power over all things, and that He surrounds (comprehends) all things in (His) Knowledge.

PART ONE (WORDS)

The basic numbers in mathematics are ten: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 **7** 8 9.

Note: A multiple is a number that can be divided by another number (a factor) with no remainder. E.g. 8 is a multiple of 1,2,4 and 8.

Division means separating something into parts. Putting this in mind, we rule out using (1) as a factor to divide multiples since it leaves them intact. We remain with 2 3 4 5 6 **7** 8 9.

All results of calculations in this book can be divided by only number **7** without getting decimal number answers such as 21.3, 652.56, and 47.81**.** They are all multiples of 7. See page 20.

In other words, each of the results contains number **7** a certain number of times. **This Chapter is about the Creator of the 7 Heavens and everything in them**.

The Holy Quran triumphs over all writings. Throughout the three parts of this book, our focus is maintained on one of the shortest chapters in terms of the number of words/letters that constitute it.

The Chapter is called Al-Ikhlas (Meaning: **Sincerity**). This second shortest chapter bears evidence to the origin of the Holy Quran as a word of Allah.

Allah precisely and concisely describes Himself in Surat Al-Ikhlas:

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

Say (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)): "He is Allah, (the) One."
"The Self-Sufficient Master on Whom all depend."
"He begets not, nor was He begotten;
"And there is none co-equal or comparable unto Him."
Chapter 112: Al-Ikhlas, Verse 1-4.

Let us observe the way Allah (The Creator of the seven Heavens) described himself with verses that harmonize with number **Seven**.

We are to see if anyone other than He, could describe him/herself fully, in this brief mathematical way, without the distortion or even violation of semantic (meaning), phonological (sounds and signs) and syntactic (arrangement of words and phrases) systems.

These four verses are equal in length to a normal line in the Holy Quran.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

Lines of such length in the Holy Quran exceed 4,500. This Chapter has offered only a single line out of the bulk. Moreover, this Chapter consumes less than half of the 28 letters of the Arabic alphabet.

THE NAME OF THIS CHAPTER

The Chapter is called **«الإخلاص»**
pronounced /**Al-Ikhlas/**

This name comprises **7** letters. **ا ل إ خ ل ا ص**

IT'S LOCATION IN THE HOLY QURAN

*In the whole Quran, it is **Chapter No: 112***, which is **7** x 16

In the Part (Juz'u) of the Quran where it is found, it is **Chapter No: 35** which is **7** x 5

112 - 35 = **77**

NB: The **name of this Chapter** is made up of **7 letters**, **its verses** are **4**, its **words** are **17** and **its letters** are **49**.

7 + 4 + 17 + 49 = **77**

The longest word in it (ٱلصَّمَد) is of **6** letters

The shortest word in it (و) is of **1** letter. 6 + 1 = **7**.

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١

ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢

لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣

وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

The Chapter exhibits the truth without any alternation in word order. Let us take an example from **the first verse**.

In subtraction

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

The number of letters =11 The number of words = 4
11 – 4 = 7

The meaning: **Say (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)): "He is Allah, (the) One.**

In addition

How many letters does Allah's name contain and what is its position in the verse compared to the words before and after it? In Arabic we write, read and count from right to left.

The word after it	The name Allah	Words before the name of Allah	
أَحَد	ٱلله	هُو قُل	Say" He Allah is One"
3	4	2 + 2	No. of letters in each word
4	3	2 + 1	Word Position in the verse
7	7	7	Total

Number of letters in the words before and after the name Allah

⟶

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
3 2 2

3+2+2 = 7

Meaning: SAY THAT HE IS ONE.

The number of letters in the name of Allah and its attribute

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

3 4

3 + 4 = 7

Meaning; ALLAH IS ONE

In alignment

No one could ever fully explain the styles and meanings of the Holy Quran except our Lord, Allah. Thus, in this study, we are to focus mainly on this alignment style.

The most important point about this style is that the evidence it provides is self-explanatory. There is no need to ask where a given sum comes from. For example:

The number of letters in words in the middle of this verse

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

4 2

42 = 7 x 6

Meaning; (HE IS ALLAH)

The alignment method means the sum obtained from any analysis is calculated as it appears.

Meanwhile, wherever I resort to additions, subtractions, multiplications, divisions and other methods, it would be for showcasing the availability of embedded concurrent calculations.

On the other hand, I will be trying to showcase that this Book (The Holy Quran) is rich in calculations in that any given mathematical application reveals wonders and challenges.

Mixed calculations

Subtract the number of each verse from the number of words it contains.

NUMBER OF WORDS IN IT	VERSE NUMBER	
4	1	قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
2	2	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ
5	3	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ
6	4	وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ

Here is the result of subtracting each verse number from the number of words that verse contains.

4 - 1 = 3

2 - 2 = 0

5 - 3 = 2

6 - 4 = 2

2 + 2 + 0 + 3 = 7

Subtract the number of letters in the first word of each verse from the number of letters in its last word.

Letters in the final word	VERSE	Letters in Opening word
3	قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ	2
6	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ	4
4	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ	2
3	وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ	1

Last words First words

3+4+6+3 = 16 1+2+4+2 = 9

16 – 9 = 7

Surprisingly enough, the numbers that belong to the two middle verses are **6+4+4+2** = 16 whereas those belonging to the first and last verses, 3+2+3+1 = 9.

Let us apply a method like the one on the previous page.

3 - 2 = 1
6 - 4 = 2
4 - 2 = 2
3 - 1 = 2

2 + 2 + 2 + 1 = 7

Multi-layered calculations

The totals obtained by multiplying the number of letters in each word

TOTAL	THE VERSE
48	قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ أَحَد 3x4x2x2
24	اللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ 6 x 4
48	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ 4x2x1x3x2
216	وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ 3 x 4x3x3x2x1

By alignment

Verse No: 4	Verse No: 3	Verse No: 2	Verse No: 1
216	**48**	**24**	**48**

The sum 216482448 is **7** multiplied by 30926064

By addition

216 + 48 + 24 + 48 = 336 = 7 multiplied by **48**

By subtraction

The last verse's total minus the first verse's total

216 - 48 = 168 = 7 multiplied by **24**

THE NUMBER OF LETTERS IN THIS CHAPTER

TOTAL	LETTERS IN EACH WORD
11	(1) قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ 3 + 4 +2 + 2
10	(2) ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ 6 + 4
12	(3) لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ 4 + 2+1+3 +2
16	(4) وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ 3 + 4 +3 +3 +2+1

What we discover after adding these numbers.

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

16 + 12 + 10 + 11

= **49**

The whole Chapter contains 49 letters in total

The sum (49) is **7** X **7**

THE POSITION OF EACH WORD IN ITS VERSE

Remember, we count from right to left.

TOTAL	THE POSITION OF EACH WORD
10	(1) قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ 4 +3 +2 + 1
3	(2) ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ 2 + 1
15	(3) لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ 5 +4+3 +2+1
21	(4) وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ 6 + 5 + 4 +3 +2 +1

What we discover after adding these numbers

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

21 + 15 + 3 + 10

= **49**

The sum (49) is **7** X **7**

TEST:

When we add numbers obtained from the position of each word in the verse where it is found, we get the exact number of letters upon which the Chapter is built. **Use four sentences of any language to describe yourself in the same manner.**

EMPTY SPACES

Let us observe how many empty spaces remain when we use the words of this Chapter to fill the cells of a given table.

Empty Spaces

2	1	أَحَدٌ	ٱلله	هُو	قُل	VERSE 1
6	5	4	3	ٱلصَّمَدُ	ٱللَّهُ	2
7	يُولَد	لَم	و	يَلِد	لَم	3
أَحَد	كُفُوًا	لَّهُ	يَكُن	لَم	و	4

They are 7 empty spaces.

7+6+5+4+3+2+1 =28

28 is 7 x 4

NOTE: When we added numbers obtained after counting the positions occupied by words, we got the total 49.

Now, when we add the numbers obtained after counting unoccupied positions or empty spaces, we get 28.

Positions occupied by words = 49
Unoccupied positions = 28

49 + 28 = 77

Let us fill these empty spaces with numbers denoting their positions.

Empty Positions

6	5	أَحَدٌ	ٱلله	هُو	قُل	**VERSE 1**
6	5	4	3	ٱلصَّمَدُ	ٱللَّهُ	2
6	يُولَد	لَم	و	يَلِد	لَم	3
أَحَد	كُفُوًا	لَّهُۥ	يَكُن	لَم	و	4
6	5	4	3	2	1	← Positions

6+6+5+4+3+6+5 =35

35 is 7 multiplied by 5.

Observation:

The numbers written in Empty Positions on this page

(6+6+5+4+3+6+5) = 35

The numbers written in Empty Spaces on the preceding page

(7+6+5+4+3+2+1) =28

35 - 28 = 7

What happens if we incline the verses to the left-hand side?

Empty Positions

أَحَدٌ	ٱلله	هُو	قُل	2	1	Verse 1
ٱلصَّمَدُ	ٱللَّهُ	4	3	2	1	2
يُولَد	لَم	و	يَلِد	لَم	1	3
أَحَد	كُفُوًا	لَّهُ	يَكُن	لَم	و	4
6	5	4	3	2	1	← Positions

1 +1 +1 + 2 +2 +3 +4 =14. 14 = 7 x 2.

Note, the sum 35 got from empty positions of the previous table added to this 14 got from the empty ones of this table = **49 = 7 x 7**

Upon checking the position of the first letter of each word we surprisingly notice **columns whose numbers are divisible by 7 got arranged in separation as follows.**

أَحَد	ٱلله	هُو	قُل			Verse 1
9	5	3	1			
ٱلصَّمَد	ٱلله					2
5	1					
يُولَد	لَم	و	يَلِد	لَم		3
9	7	6	3	1		
أَحَد	كُفُوًا	لَّهُ	يَكُن	لَم	و	4
14	10	7	4	2	1	

When we align these numbers as they appear, we get the following.
14 9 5 9 is 7 multiplied by 2137
7 6 3 is 7 multiplied by 109
2 1 is 7 multiplied by 3

14 +9 +5 +9 +7 +6 +3 +2 +1 = 56 = 7 x 8

THE ALIGNMENT METHOD

In this method, as I mentioned before, the numbers are presented according to their order of appearance. The calculations are clear and need no doubt except among those who insist on it.

I stated on page 7 that all results of calculations in this book can be divided by only number **7** without getting a decimal number answer such as 21.3, 652.56, and 47.81**.** They are all multiples of 7.

One may argue they are divisible by 1. This is tantamount to leaving them intact since 1 can be used to divide any number to get a quotient of the number.

On the other hand, any number (except 0) can be divided by itself to get a quotient of 1.

The Name of The Chapter

الإخـلاص

This name meaning **Sincerity** as explained before is made up of 7 letters.

The name itself is mathematically related to the Chapter.

Let us examine the number of times each of the letters of this name is repeated throughout the whole Chapter.

ا	ل	إ	خ	ل	ا	ص
6	13	6	0	13	6	2

The sum 261306136 is 7 multiplied by 37329448

ATTRIBUTES

Contextually, the second verse follows the first one in affirming attributes of Allah. It starts with the word (الله) that has the same number of letters as a similar word in the first verse.
Both verses are made up of 21 letters. **21 = 7 x 3**.

The fourth verse follows the third one in refuting attributes falsely used to describe Him. It starts with a word (و) that has the same number of letters as a similar word in the third verse.
Both verses are made up of 28 letters. **28 = 7 x 4**. **3 + 4 = 7.**

If we align the above mentioned four words into the same column of a table, the distribution of letters in all columns runs as follows.

				أَحَد	ٱلله	هُو	قُل	Verse 1
				ٱلصَّمَد	ٱلله			2
			يُولَد	لَم	و	يَلِد	لَم	3
أَحَد	كُفُوًا	لَّهُ	يَكُن	لَم	و			4
3	4	3	7	13	10	5	4	

We get 3 4 3 7 13 10 5 4

The sum 3437131054 is 7 multiplied by 491018722.

We find that number 7 splits seven numbers into two groupings.

3 4 3 **7** **13 10 5 4**

343 = 7 x 49 131054 = 7 x 18722

Allah is The One and The Self-Sufficient Master on Whom all depend. He does not beget nor was He begotten and there is none co-equal or comparable unto Him.

Further making use of this column-based style of calculation, let us examine verses having words that require emphasis in pronunciation.

By emphasis I mean the small "w" shaped diacritical mark **(ـّـ)** called Shadda that appears above letters indicating that there are two letters written as one; pronounced with double effort.

If we align the first words to be pronounced with emphasis into the same column of a table, the distribution of letters in all columns runs as follows.

						Verse
	أَحَد	ٱلله	هُو	قُل		1
	ٱلصَّمَد	ٱلله				2
يُولَد	لَم	و	يَلِد	لَم		3
أَحَد	كُفُوًا	لَّهُ	يَكُن	لَم	و	4
7	15	12	8	6	1	

We get 7 15 12 8 6 1

The sum 71512861 is 7 multiplied by 10216123

The third verse has no such word. It is appropriate to start it in the column where the first verse starts.

The above-mentioned diacritical mark **(ـّـ)** Shadda is explained in detail on the next page concerning another calculation table.

The diacritical mark **(ـّـ)** shadda that appears above letters indicates an emphasis in pronunciation or simply understand there are two letters in that position.

Sometimes one of these two letters is visible and the other hidden. In English, both are written (double consonant). Examples: ji**gg**er, sta**mm**er and sha**tt**er.

Whenever we come across this (w) mark in Arabic, we count two similar letters. In pronunciation, we double the force we use to pronounce that letter.

Putting this in mind, let us count **the number of letters that the name of this Chapter (الاخلاص) shares with each word.**

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ 1 3 1	**131**
ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ 4 3	**43**
لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ 1 1 1 1	**1111**
وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ 1 1 2 1	**1121**

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

1121 1111 43 131

The sum 1121111143131 is 7 multiplied by 160158734733

ALLAH IS ONE

Two verses underscore this through subtraction.

Verse: 1

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١

Meaning: **Say "He Allah Is One**."

Let us examine the **position of the first letter of each word**.

د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	قُ
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Then, the **position of the last letter of each word**.

د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	قُ
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Last letters' positions First letters' positions

11+8+4+2 = 25 - 9+5+3+1 = 18

25 -18 = 7

Now, subtract the uncounted positions in the second table from the uncounted ones in the first table!

11+10+8+7+6+4+2 = 48 - 10+9+7+6+5+3+1 = 41

48 - 41 = 7

Many people do not believe (in **Verse: 1**) that Allah (God) is One. **Verse: 3** refutes the (**3** in **1**) statement and responds using the same calculation style, to uphold **Verse:1.**

لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ﴿٣﴾

Meaning: **"He begets not, nor was He begotten;**

Similarly, this is the **position of the first letter of each word.**

د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

This is the **position of the last letter of each word.**

د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Last letters' positions

12+8+6+5+2 =33

First letters' positions

9+7+6+3+1 =26

33 – 26 = 7

Similarly, subtract the uncounted positions in the second table from the uncounted ones in the first table!

12+11+10+8+5+4+2 = 52 - 11+10+9+7+4+3+1 = 45

52 - 45 = 7

Note: The letter و /Waaw// by itself is an Arabic word.

That is why it represents two positions of itself. Here, it stands for the English coordinating conjunction; **nor.**

BASMALA (BIMILLAHI): The introductory statement

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ١

Meaning: (In **the name of Allah the most Gracious the most Merciful)**

ALLAH, THE ONLY ONE WORTHY OF WORSHIP, chose an introduction mathematically connected to one of the verses of this Chapter carrying a decisive message. The connection is here for every disbeliever to express his or her opinion.

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ١

Verily, in this example we notice that each and every word/letter is in the right position. Let us observe the way this introduction concurs with the message in the third verse.

The third verse states that:

لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (3)

Meaning: **"He begets not, nor was He begotten;**

In this Holy Verse **No.3** is a miraculous message that harmonizes with the above introduction. The message is based on **3 letters** as we are going to see.

This introduction has got four words, with each word containing letters that correspond to their counterparts in the third verse in an interesting way.

Let us check word by word.

1

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

How many letters of this word exist in each word of the verse?

It is only one letter called Miim م

لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ

0 1 0 0 1

The sum 1001 is 7 multiplied by 143

.....

2

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

How many letters of this word exist in each word of the verse?

It is only one letter called Laam ل

لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ

1 1 0 1 1

The sum 11011 is 7 multiplied by 1573

.....

3

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

How many letters of this word exist in each word of the verse?

They are two letters; Laam and Miim م --- ل

لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ

1 2 0 1 2

The sum 12012 is 7 multiplied by 1716

.....

4

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

How many letters of this word exist in each word of the verse?

They are three letters; Laam, Miim and Yaau ي --- م --- ل

لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ

2 2 0 2 2

The sum 22022 is 7 multiplied by 3146

.....

The number of times each of these three letters was repeated throughout the whole Chapter.

3 = ي 4 = م 13 = ل

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

13 3 4 13 13 3 4 13

The sum **133413 133413**, is 7 multiplied by 19059 0 19059

The order of these three letters on the two previous pages

1. (م) one letter, **2.** (ل) one, **3.** (م ل) two, **4.** (ي م ل) three.

1+1+2+3 = **7**

.....

To this extent, one may ask oneself the secret in the number 7.

Allow me take this paramount opportunity to answer the inevitable question. I am going to use a brief calculation with another number as I will also do in Part Two.

An Example: The Holy Quran was arranged by the All-Wise, Allah, in a manner that each verse is in its appropriate position. Many verse numbers allude to topics of concern. I would have given numerous examples but delving deeper into that requires another book.

Let me consider **number 3** concerning those who believe in the Trinity (**God in 3 forms**; the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit). The mathematical response to them is in **Verse: 3**.

NOTE: When you count the letters of this Chapter right from the beginning till the end of this verse, you will have counted **33** letters, i.e. the **3 verses** are made up of **33 letters.**

These are the 3 Verses that refute the 3 in 1 statement.

1	قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ
2	اللّهُ الصّمَدُ
3	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

These are the 33 letters that make up the 3 Verses.

11		د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
10			د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
12	د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل

12 + 10 + 11 = **33**

When we arrange the numbers as they appear, we get a number that is only divisible by **1 and 3** among the basic numbers (1 to 9).

We get **121011**

121011 = 3 x 40,337

Even if we reverse it, we get **110121** which is also only divisible by both **1 and 3** among the basic numbers. **110121** = 3 x 36,707.

Verse: 1 says: Allah (God) is One.

Verse: 3 says: He begets not nor was He begotten

The message is loud and clear for a people seeking sound knowledge.

Let us see Allah's **final** word on the issue.

Positions of the **final** letters of each word.

د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
12	**11**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**

12 + 8 + 6 + 5 + 2 = **33**

Remember: The letter و /Waaw/ by itself is an Arabic word and that is why it represents two positions of itself. See page 25.

Recheck the sums on page 29 then observe the following carefully.

He was not begotten **He begets not**

لَمْ يُولَدْ و لَمْ يَلِدْ

13 +3+ 4+ 13 **13+3 + 4+ 13**

= 33 **= 33**

What we saw that the sum 133413 133413 is 7 x 19059 0 19059 can be further stressed by ONLY number 3 to give us a designed sum in rejecting the existence of "3 in One"

The sum 133413 133413 is **3** x 444 71 0 444 71

The truth is;

"He begets not nor was He begotten; لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

It is worth noting that this Chapter strongly refutes the idea of Three in One.

It affirms there is none worthy of worship but Allah, The One.

In this context, let us find the number of words in each verse that are made up of 3 letters. The red ones.

THE NUMBER OF THESE WORDS IN EACH VERSE	VERSE NUMBER
1	قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)
0	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ (2)
1	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (3)
3	وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ (4)

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

3 1 0 1

The sum 3101 is 7 multiplied by 443

The number of letters in these words, per verse.

THE NUMBER OF LETTERS IN THESE WORDS	VERSE NUMBER
3	قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)
0	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ (2)
3	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (3)
9	وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ (4)

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

9 **3** **0** **3**

The sum 9303 is 7 multiplied by 1329

Do you think an illiterate man called Muhammad sat in the middle of the desert and prepared such a Chapter?

Suppose he was literate; would he have done so?

What level of education is required here?

Let us continue examining.

The number of words in each verse that are not made up of 3 letters. The black ones.

THE NUMBER OF THESE WORDS PER VERSE	VERSE NUMBER
3	قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)
2	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ (2)
4	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (3)
3	وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ (4)

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

3 4 2 3

The sum 3423 is 7 multiplied by 489

This is one of the ways this Chapter carries its message -brief and clear.

The Holy Quran is a living miracle, a guidance and an open Book challenging all mankind and jinn - linguistically infallible, perfect and accurate, free from mistakes, interpolations and contradictions.

THE WORDS

When we count the number of words in each verse, we get the following.

THE NUMBER OF WORDS	VERSE NUMBER
4	قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)
2	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ (2)
5	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (3)
6	وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ (4)

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

6 5 2 4

Here we get 6524

The sum 6524 is **7** multiplied by 932

Even if we reverse the above number

The sum (6524) becomes 4256 which is 7 multiplied by 608.

Let us subtract the number of words in each verse, from the number of its letters.

THE NUMBER OF LETTERS	NUMBER OF WORDS	TOTAL	VERSE NUMBER
11	- 4	= 7	قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)
10	- 2	= 8	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ (2)
12	- 5	= 7	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (3)
16	- 6	= 10	وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ (4)

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

10 7 8 7 = **(10787)**

The sum 10787 is **7** multiplied by 1541

Even if we reverse the sum 10787, we get 78701 which is 7 multiplied by 11243.

Separately, examine the numbers in this sum 10787. When we rearrange them and begin with the smallest number to the biggest, we get 01778. 1778 is 7 multiplied by 254.

When we begin with the biggest number to the smallest, we get 87710 which is 7 multiplied by 12530.

Calculations on the previous page suggest a very strong relationship between the words of this Chapter and their letters.

This relationship will be showcased in detail in Part Two. Page 106.

……

When we count the number of letters in each word, we find that the longest word in the whole Chapter is made up of six letters.

On the other hand, the smallest word is made up of only one letter.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1) 3 4 2 2
ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ (2) 6 4
لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (3) 4 2 1 3 2
وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ (4) 3 4 3 3 2 1

This means we have words made of letters from one to six, except for a five-lettered word. What is the mathematical outcome?

Let us see how many words in this Chapter contain a given number of letters from one to six.

Number of letters	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Number of words in the whole chapter that contain the above number of letters	**1**	**0**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**2**

The sum 104552 is 7 multiplied by 14936.

Let us examine compound sums presented by some of the fewest number of words made up of 7 letters, in each verse.

(1) قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ	
2 2 4 3	= 34
(2) ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ	
4 6	= 0
(3) لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ	
2 3 1 2 4	= 43
(4) وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ	
1 2 3 3 4 3	= 34

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

34 43 0 34

3443034 = 7 x 491862
491862 = 7 x 70266
70266 = 7 x 10038
10038 = 7 x 1434

The Chapter is made up of four verses and the number 7 has been used four times in the above multiplication-based calculation.

The opening sum in this calculation opens with the number **34** and the final sum finalizes with the same. Note: **3 + 4 = 7**

This reveals a strong relationship between the beginnings and endings of the four sums that are divisible by seven 3443034, 491862, 70266 and 10038 which can be observed by arranging these sums according to their order of appearance.

Remember that when arranging sums, we begin from right to left coinciding with Arabic writing.

Therefore, the sums appear like this:

10038 **7**0266 **4**91862 **3**443034

The beginnings of these sums give us the number
1743 which is 7 multiplied by 249.

The endings of these sums give us the number
8624 which is 7 multiplied by 1232.

The sums when joined together become 1003870266491862344303 4

1003870266491862344303 4 is 7 x 1434100380702660491862

Even if we reverse it
1003870266491862344303 4 becomes 4303443268194662078300 1

4303443268194662078300 1 is 7 x 6147776097420945826143

The basic sum that has brought us all this way is 3443034.
It is made up of 7 numbers.

Let us add its first number to its last number.

3443034

3 + 4 = 7

These two numbers fall under two words made of **7** letters in total, offering a self-evident message to the disbelievers.

أَحَدٌ	اللهُ
3	4

Meaning: (ALLAH IS ONE)

ٱللَّهُ ***Allah***

Allah the Almighty created each and everything and perfected His creations.

Here, we find that there is a clear relationship between His Glorified Name and this Holy Chapter that asserts His Oneness.

From this, we are introduced to a challenging form of writing in which each letter is mathematically placed in its position. Part Two of this book has a host of examples.

The Speaker in this Chapter is ٱللَّهَ ***Allah*** Himself.

In the whole Chapter, the name of Allah is mentioned twice.

This name is written using three basic letters, but the letter in the middle is repeated twice so that the number of its letters becomes four.

Let us place the basic letters of both names beside one another and count the number of times each of their letters is repeated within the same name.

Letters of the second name	**Letters of the first name**
ه ل ا	ه ل ا
1 2 1	1 2 1

The two names give us 121121

121121 is 7 multiplied by 17303.

The number of words (in each verse) that contain all or some of these three basic letters of Allah's name.

ا ل ه

The table below shows words that contain all or some of these letters. The ones in black.

NUMBER OF WORDS	VERSE NUMBER
4	قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)
2	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ (2)
4	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (3)
4	وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ (4)

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

4 4 2 4

The sum 4424 is **7** multiplied by 632

The number of words in each verse that do not contain any of these three basic letters of Allah's name.

ا ل ه

They are the ones in red.

NUMBER OF WORDS	VERSE NUMBER
0	قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)
0	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ (2)
1	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (3)
2	وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ (4)

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

2 1 0 0

The sum 2100 is 7 multiplied by 300

THE FIRST VERSE

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١

Say (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)): "He is Allah, (the) One.

By marking each letter once, the basic letters of the first verse are **7**

The position of each letter the first time it appears.

د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	قُ
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

We get 11 10 5 4 3 2 1

111054321 is 7 multiplied by 15864903.

The attribute Allah chose for His Oneness in this verse

He described Himself as **(أَحَد)** THE ONE.

The Holy Quran is a Book with a difference! The letters of this attribute are also placed in their positions in a mathematical way.

Located in verse No. **1**

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١

Say (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)): "He is Allah, (the) One.

Positions of its letters according to their order of appearance

د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	قُ
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

The sum 11109 is 7 multiplied by 1587

In the second verse, Allah describes Himself as ٱلصَّمَد

The Self-Sufficient Master on Whom all depend

Verily, He is also the Self-Sufficient Master in this Chapter. Have a look at the **basic letters** used in writing this attribute.

ا ل ص م د

The number of times each of these letters is repeated in the whole Chapter is: -

ا	ل	ص	م	د
6	13	2	4	5

The sum 542136 is 7 multiplied by 77448

The following is the number of letters in both attributes.

Number of its letters	The attribute	Verse Number
3	قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ	1
6	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ	2

Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

6 3

The sum 63 is 7 multiplied by 9

The first attribute is mentioned in verse number 1 and the second attribute is mentioned in verse number 2.

The next two pages show the mathematical results of this arrangement.

Observe the following points in the two verses where we find both attributes.

A. Verse Number

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ 1 ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ 2

21 is 7 multiplied by 3

Note: Both verses are made up of **21 letters**.

B. The number of letters in the first word of each verse

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢

2 4

42 is 7 multiplied by 6

C. The number of letters in the last word of each verse

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢

3 6

63 is 7 multiplied by 9

D. The number of letters in words pronounced with emphasis.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢

4 4 6

644 is 7 multiplied by 92.

E. The number of letters in words pronounced with no emphasis.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢

3 2 2

322 is 7 multiplied by 46.

.....

The chapter reiterates that Allah (God) is One. He begets not nor was He begotten as He stresses in the third verse.

The attributes (begetting and being begotten) that Allah does not like to be described with are located in the third verse.

When you count words from either side of this Chapter, the verse where both attributes are found begins with word number 7.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

77 = 7 x 11

When you similarly count letters from either side of this Chapter, the verse begins with letters number 17 and 22:

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

17 22

1722 = 7 x 246

The number of letters in the first and last words of the verse

لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣

4 2

42 = 7 x 6

The number of letters in the words between both attributes.

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٣﴾

2 1

21 = 7 x 3

The positions occupied by the letters of these two attributes

د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

This gives us 1211109 543

The sum 1211109543 is 7 multiplied by 173015649

This is the way Allah shows us the fact that He is One, **"He begets not, nor was He begotten;**

Alternatively: Both attributes are made up of 7 letters.

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٣﴾

4 + 3

4 + 3 = 7

The total obtained from adding their positions is 7.

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٣﴾

5 + 2

5 + 2 = 7

THE SHORTEST WORD IN THE WHOLE CHAPTER

It is وَ , made up of only one letter and pronounced as *Waaw*

Allah says what means:

Verily, Allah is not ashamed to set forth a parable even of a mosquito or so much more when it is bigger (or less when it is smaller) than it. And as for those who believe, they know that it is the Truth from their Lord, but as for those who disbelieve, they say: "What did Allah intend by this parable?" By it He misleads many, and many He guides thereby. And He misleads thereby only those who are Al-Fasiqun (the rebellious, disobedient to Allah).
Chapter 2: Al-Baqarah, Verse 26

There is no word in the whole Holy Quran that can be regarded inconsequential. This shortest word in our discussion mathematically synchronizes with other words in the Chapter.

Here is the first time it appears in the Chapter.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

It is in the middle of the words of this Chapter.
There are eight words on the right and eight on the left.

EXAMPLES THROUGH ALIGNMENT

The number of letters in each of the words that precede it when it appears for the first time.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

3 2 6 4 3 4 2 2

The sum 32643422 is 7 multiplied by 4663346

The number of letters in each of the words that precede it when it appears for the second time.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

4 2

The sum 42 is 7 multiplied by 6.

EXAMPLES THROUGH ADDITION

The total number of letters in words on either side of both?

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

3 + 4 + 3 + 3+2 → 15

3 + 2 + 6 + 4 + 3 + 4 +2 + 2 → 26

The sum 1526 is 7 multiplied by 218.

The total number of letters in words on either side of the first Waaw

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

3 + 4 + 3 + 3+2 + 1 + 4 + 2 → 22

3 + 2 + 6 + 4 + 3 + 4 +2 + 2 → 26

The sum 2226 is 7 multiplied by 318.

The total number of letters in words on either side of the second Waaw.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

3 + 4 + 3 + 3+2 = 15

4 + 2+1+3+ 2 + 6 + 4 + 3 + 4 +2 + 2 = 33

The sum 1533 is 7 multiplied by 219.

THE SAME WAAW TREATED AS A LETTER

As we have seen, Waaw is both a word (And or Nor) and a letter (W). If we treat it as a letter, we find that it appears in five words.

The following is the number of letters each of the five words comprises.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

4 1 4 1 2

The sum 41412 is 7 multiplied by 5916.

From the above example, we see that even a letter can underline the fact that the Holy Quran is a True Word of Allah. Those who think they can produce a book like the Holy Quran are living in a sea of false impressions.

In this study, I try to evade the use of additions, subtractions and multiplications by sticking mainly to the use of the alignment method; calculating sums as they appear.

One need not ask where a given sum comes from. Everything is clear. However, as I said, I include other methods to disclose concurrent calculations.

Allah says what means:

If all the trees on the earth were pens and the sea (were ink wherewith to write), with seven seas behind it to add to its (supply), never would Allah's words be exhausted. Verily, Allah is Almighty, All-Wise.
Chapter 31: Luqmaan, Verse 27.

To grasp the import of the above Verse, we take more examples that include these two short words that are letters at the same time.

1.In addition

When you count words from the beginning of this Chapter till its end

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

The first Waaw is 9th and the second is 12th.

12 + 9 = 21 = 7 + 7 + 7

2.In subtraction.

When you count letters from the beginning of this Chapter till its end

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

34 27 4 3 2 1

The first Waaw is 27th and the second is 34th.

34 – 27 = 7

Meanwhile, Waaw is not the only word repeatedly mentioned in this Chapter.

We saw that the name of Allah the All-Wise was mentioned twice. Since one of its letters is doubled, these names gave us the sum 121121.

اللّٰه اللّٰه

121 121 = 7 x 17303

Other words which are mentioned repeatedly do not contain double letters, thus the sum obtained from letters of each of these words is 111111 as seen below.

أَحَد أَحَد

111 111

لَم لَم لَم

11 11 11

The sum 111111 is 7 x 15873

A MESSAGE BEHIND REPETITIONS

The name of Allah and the other two words are repeated in this Chapter till they become 7 words in total.

لَم لَم لَم أَحَد أَحَد اللّٰه اللّٰه

3 + 2 + 2 = 7

This is the position of each of the seven words according to word order.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

The sum 1713107543 is 7 multiplied by 244729649

THE DOTS

We proceed with examining more evidence affirming that the Holy Quran is inimitable.

As you know that in English as well as many other languages, there are letters such as (i) with a dot as part of the letter itself. The same applies to Arabic.

Behold, this is **the position of each of the dotted letters of this Chapter according to letter order.**

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

44 39 37 30 24 1

The sum 44393730241 is 7 multiplied by 6341961463.

The position of each word that contains any of the dotted letters according to word order.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

16 14 11 8 1

The sum 16141181 is 7 multiplied by 2305883

The words with dotted letters are in two categories;

1. Words which have only one dotted letter, have 7 dots in total.

كفوا	يولد	يلد	قل	**Words**
1	2	2	2	**No. of dots**
7				**Total**

2. Words which have more than one dotted letter.

In this Chapter, there is only one word يَكُن

This word is in position number 14

14 = 7 x 2

THE VOWEL SOUNDS

Fat'ha, **Kasra**, **Dzwamma**.

They are the three diacritical marks placed above or below a consonant that precedes them.

In Arabic, these are expressed as: -

The Fat'ha (ـَـ) is pronounced as [a].
The Kasra (ـِـ) is pronounced as [i].
The Dzwamma (ـُـ) is pronounced [u].

The **Sukuun (ـْـ)** is in the shape of a circle placed above a letter to indicate the absence of a vowel sound.

Sometimes it is not written at all. Thus, any consonant that does not have a vowel sound automatically has a Sukuun.

These vowels (or sounds) are of two kinds.

1. Those which when placed on a letter, the letter is pronounced clearly. These are the first three: Fat-ha /a/, Kasra /i/ and Dzwamma /u/

2. Sukuun is the one which when placed on a letter, the letter is pronounced lightly or not pronounced at all.

Before continuing with our discussion on vowels, I would like to remind you of the following points.

A

The emphasized letters are always two though written as one. The first one (has no vowel) i.e. carries a Sukuun, and the second one carries a Fat-ha, Kasra or a Dzwamma.

As in Luganda (my mother tongue) for the word OKUGGUMIZA (to stress), the first G has no vowel whereas the second G has a /U/. In English the pronunciation remains quite similar.

In Arabic, it happens that in some words, these two letters are joined together. The (w) sign placed above a letter stands for the hidden one. See pages 22 and 23.

In pronunciation they retain the same unreleased-plosion, which means that they must be treated as two letters: the first one with a Sukuun, the second one with a Fat-ha, Kasra, or Dzwamma.

An example is shown by the letters in red, in the Chapter.

قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَد
اللّهُ الصّمَدُ
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَد

B

The *Alif* at the beginning of Allah's name is called *Hamzatul Wasl*

If it is preceded by a letter bearing a vowel sound (except Tanwin/ nunation) *Alif* gains a Sukuun, as seen in the first verse.

But if this *Alif* is preceded by nothing, it gains a Fat-ha. The sound /a/ in English.

Consider the pronunciation of this name at the beginning of the second verse.

اللّهُ Allahu

C

Another type of *Alif* noticed in the Chapter is the one at the beginning of the word *أَحَدٌ.* This Alif bears a symbol "ء" called Hamzatul Qat'. It is the Hamza that is always pronounced and written.

The fact that letter (أ) has the "ء" symbol above it does not stop it from being categorized as an Alif. That is why I consider it while counting the number of Alifs in the whole Chapter.

In fact, Arabic keyboards have the (أ) on the same button as the other well-known version (ا). Moreover, a letter search in any digital text identifies both letters as Alifs.

NB: An example of letters in English that despite having different pronunciation rules they are identified as the same, is the G and E in the word **sabotage.**

English borrowed the word from French and retained its pronunciation. We pronounce it /săb'ə-täzh/. Despite GE being pronounced /zh/, they are spelled out as G and E.

THE FULLY PRONOUNCED VOWELS

Fat-ha, Kasra, Dzwamma /a/ /i/ /u/

(ـُ) (ـِ) (ـَ)

Let us examine letters on which these vowels appear and find out the number of vowels in each verse.

قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ	8
اللّهُ الصّمَدُ	6
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	7
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ	12

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

12 7 6 8

The sum 12768 is 7 multiplied by 1824

Clarification: these are the letters in red

8						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
6							د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
7					د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
12	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

THE ABSENCE OF A VOWEL SOUND

Sukuun (ـْـ)

Sukuun is placed on lightly pronounced consonants or those not pronounced at all, to indicate the absence of a vowel sound.

Let us examine letters on which it appears and find out the number of times it appears in each verse.

قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ	3
اللّهُ الصّمَدُ	4
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	5
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ	4

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

4 5 4 3

The sum 4543 is 7 multiplied by 649.

Clarification: these are the letters in red

3						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
4							د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
5					د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
4	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

I have provided such clarification tables to elucidate the letters of concern.

In case you still do not get the message clearly, kindly seek the assistance of someone who is well-versed in both Arabic grammar and Quran recitation.

DZWAMMA (ـُـ)

Let us observe the challenge posed by just a single vowel sound.

The first vowel to appear in the whole Chapter is Dzwamma.

It appears at the beginning of the first verse, on the word قُلْ

This is the number of times Dzwamma appears in each verse

قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ	4
اللّهُ الصّمَدُ	2
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	1
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ	5

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

5 1 2 4

The sum 5124 is ***7*** multiplied by 732.

Clarification: These are the letters on which the above vowel sound appears.

4						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
2							د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
1					د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
5	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

On a verse-by-verse basis

When we count letters from the beginning of each verse to its end, these are the positions of letters on which Dzwamma appears.

Remember that we count positions or locations of letters from the right to the left.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					11			8					3		1
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
						10						4			
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
							9								
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
16					11	10	9				5				

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

16 11 10 9 5 9 10 4 11 8 3 1

We get 16111095910411831

16111095910411831 is 7 multiplied by 2301585130058833

On a whole chapter basis

On a whole chapter basis, let us count letters from the beginning of the first verse to the end of the last verse.

These are the positions of letters on which Dzwamma appears.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					11			8					3		1
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
						21						15			
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
							30								
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
49					44	43	42				38				

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

49 44 43 42 38 30 21 15 11 8 3 1

We get 494443423830211511831

The sum 494443423830211511831 is 7 by 70634774832887358833

In each verse, these are the positions of letters on which it appears for the first and last times.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					11										1
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
						10						4			
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
							9								
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
16											5				

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

16 5 9 10 4 11 1

The sum 1659104111 is 7 multiplied by 237014873

Lastly, in each verse, these are the positions of the letter on which it appears for the last time?

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					11										
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
						10									
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
							9								
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
16															

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

16 9 10 11

The sum 1691011 is 7 multiplied by 241573

In each verse, this is the number of letters in the words on which it appears.

قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ	11
اللّهُ الصّمَدُ	10
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	4
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ	13

Verse No: 4	Verse No: 3	Verse No: 2	Verse No: 1
13	4	10	11

The sum 1341011 is **7** multiplied by 191573.

Allah says what means:

If all the trees on the earth were pens and the sea (were ink wherewith to write), with seven seas behind it to add to its (supply), never would Allah's words be exhausted. Verily, Allah is Almighty, All-Wise.
Chapter 31: Luqmaan, Verse 27.

More complex calculations based on this vowel await in Part Two. Let me finalize its discussion here by counting the number of letters in the words on which it is the final vowel sound.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

3 3 6 4 3 4

The sum 336434 is 7 multiplied by 48062

The example provided by Dzwamma is reasonably enough.

The following are brief notes on each of the other vowels.

FAT'HA

The first and last times this vowel appears

This offers a different formula; based on the verses where it appears for the first and last times. We count positions of letters of each verse separately, from right to left.

It first appears in the first verse on letter number 4 and last appears in the last verse on letter number 15 as follows.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

16151413121110987654321 ⟵ 1110987654321

We get 15 4

The sum 154 is 7 multiplied by 22

Let us reverse the formula, counting from left to right.

We similarly count positions of letters of each verse separately.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

123456789101112131415 16 ⟶ 12345678 91011

We get 2 8

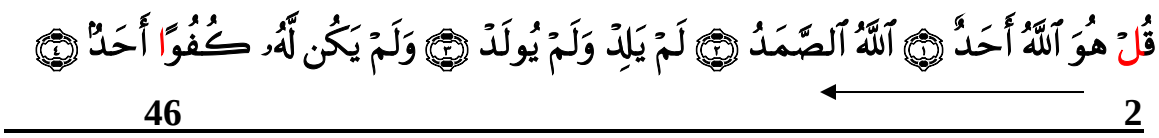
The sum 28 is 7 multiplied by 4

SUKUUN

Sukuun's calculation resembles that of Fat'ha though on a whole Chapter basis.

We count the letters of the whole chapter from the first one to the last one.

These are the positions of letters on which it appears for the first and last times.

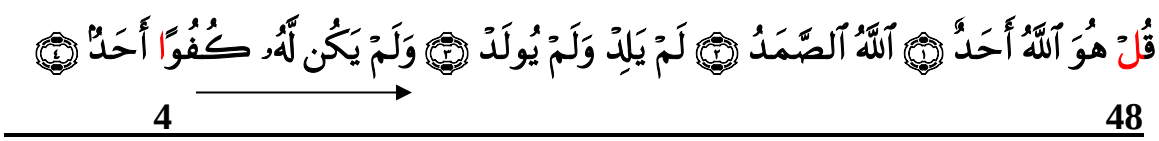


We get 46 2

The sum 462 is 7 multiplied by 66

Let us reverse the formula, counting from left to right.

We count the letters of the whole chapter from the last one to the first one



We get 4 48

The sum 448 is 7 multiplied by 64

THE VOWEL THAT APPEARS ONLY ONCE

IN THIS IS A LESSON.

The vowel Kasra

To disprove the assertion of those who believe in "Three in One," Allah mentioned the crux of their claim in Verse Number 3. It is the 3-lettered word (يلد) meaning He begets. In Islam, this word underestimates The Almighty's ability to exist and act independently. In the whole Chapter, it is the only word that bears a vowel under it.

Let us observe how the Divine Revelation disproves the claim.

The position of the letter and its vowel.

The Letter That Bears Kasra

Is in the middle of all letters

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

24 **24**

Kasra Itself Is

In the middle of all vowels

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

16 **16**

In the middle of Fat'has

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

10 10

In the middle of Dzwammas

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

6 **6**

In the middle of Sukuuns

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

8 8

To better understand the incomparable location of Kasra within other vowels, look at the following. Also see page 134.

Fat'ha = Black,
Kasra = Highlighted,
Dzwamma = Blue
Sukuun = Red

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

ق ل ه و ا ل ل ه أ ح د ا ل ل ه ا ل ص ص م د ل م ي ل د ول م ي و ل د ول م ي ل ك ن ل ك ه ل ف ك و ا أ ح د

TEST:

Use four sentences of any language to identify yourself and refute false statements about you. You must use one of the vowels once; use it in the middle of all other vowels and in the middle of any given vowel on letters of either side. The letter bearing that vowel must be in the middle of all letters.

***From the beginning of the Chapter**, we count **7** Sukuuns to reach the context of verses that rebuff all that they associate with Allah, The One.*

This goes as follows:

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝٣ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌۢ ۝٤

"He begets not, nor was He begotten;
"And there is none co-equal or comparable unto Him."

***Furthermore**: The first part of that context, i.e the third verse has **7** vowels. The last part of that context, i.e the last verse has **7** Fat'has.*

Glorified and High be He! From (the great falsehood) that they say! (I.e. forged statements that there are other gods along with Allah, but He is Allah, the One, the Self-Sufficient Master, whom all creatures need. He begets not, nor was He begotten, and there is none comparable or coequal unto Him).

RECITATION

The Chapter also bears surprising intonation patterns.

Elongation

قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝٣ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌۢ ۝٤

The arrow above, points at an area within the Chapter, where elongation of the preceding vowel sound is necessary. (Walam yaku llahuuu kufuwan ahad).

When you reach this point, you are remaining with only **7** letters to finish the Chapter.

Also, this elongation is between two words made up of **7** letters in total.

The number of letters in words you recite before reaching this elongation.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

Letters covered 42

42 = 7 x 6.

Nasal sounds /m/ and /n/

A good reader can recite this Chapter without any stoppage till he or she recites another Basmala marking the beginning of another Chapter.

The following are the words where we will hear nasal sounds, along with the number of letters in each of these words.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

3 4 2 2 2 3

The sum 342223 is 7 multiplied by 48889.

In each verse, this is the position of each word according to word order?

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

6 5 2 4 1 4

The sum 652414 is 7 multiplied by 93202.

NB. Letter ن (N) like the one at the end of يَكُن undergoes elision if it has a Sukuun and precedes the letter ل (L) such as the one in the next word. That is why it gives no nasal sound here.

Alveolar and Bilabial nasal sounds (Tanwin or Nunation)

Another discussion on vowel sounds leads us to more sounds used in reciting this chapter. They are both the alveolar nasal /n/ sound and the bilabial nasal /m/ sound. ***Alveolar*** sounds are articulated when the tip of the tongue is close to or touching the ridge behind the front upper teeth thus blocking airflow. **Bilabial** means blocking airflow with both lips. In both cases air flows through the **nose**.

They, together with the aforementioned vowel sounds and Sukuun are the only diacritical marks used in reciting the whole Chapter.

This is their order of appearance in the whole chapter.
They are 7 marks in total.

ـُ ـْ ـَ ٌ ـِ ـً ۢم

The number of letters in the words on which the above marks appear for the first time.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ﴿٤﴾

3 4 3 3 2 2

343322 is 7 multiplied by 49046

The position of each word in its verse according to word order.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ﴿٤﴾

6 5 2 4 2 1

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

6 5 2 4 2 1

652421 is 7 multiplied by 93203.

HAMZATUL QAT'

This type of Hamza has been explained in detail on page 56.

This is the number of times Hamzatul Qat' appears in each verse.

NUMBER OF HAMZATUL QAT' IN EACH VERSE	THE VERSE
1	قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ
0	اللّهُ الصّمَدُ
0	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
1	وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ

Number of Hamzatul Qat' in each verse

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

1 0 0 1

1001 = 7 x 143

This is the number of letters in the words where Hamzatul Qat' is found.

NUMBER OF LETTERS IN THE WORD	THE VERSE
3	قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ
0	اللّهُ الصّمَدُ
0	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
3	وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ

Number of letters in words having Hamzatul Qat'

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

3 0 0 3

3003 = 7 x 429

Let us examine the arrangement of letters in the words that contain Hamzatul Qat'.

By arrangement I mean the appearance of letters of a given word.

In this case, we consider the number of letters joined with other letters in writing (cursive style) and those standing separately. See page 95.

Arrangement of letters in the word – two letters joined and one standing separately.

أَحَدٌ

2 1

ARRANGEMENT OF LETTERS IN THE WORD	THE VERSE
21	قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ
0	اللّهُ الصّمَدُ
0	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
21	وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

2 1 0 0 2 1

The sum 210021 = 7 x 30003

In finalizing the first part, I would like us to take a look at the letter that finalizes each of the verses of this Chapter.

One may think the final letters of Quran verses were meant to produce a pleasant effect in pronunciation by maintaining rhyming schemes.

It is to note that the Holy Quran is no work of poetry. I thank Allah for having enabled me to prepare and present this book.

In this case the final letter is called Daal, written as د

This is the number of times the above letter is repeated in each verse!

NUMBER OF DAALS	THE VERSE
1	قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ
1	اللّهُ الصّمَدُ
2	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
1	وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ

Verse No: 4	Verse No: 3	Verse No: 2	Verse No: 1
1	2	1	1

The sum 1211 is 7 multiplied by 173

The sum provided by this **final letter** harmonizes with a pattern of letters at the beginnings of the **final words**.

Let us examine the arrangement of opening letters of the final words.

ARRANGEMENT OF OPENING LETTERS OF THE FINAL WORDS	THE VERSE
1	قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ
1	اللّهُ الصّمَدُ
2	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
1	وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ

Verse No: 4	Verse No: 3	Verse No: 2	Verse No: 1
1	2	1	1

The sum 1211 is 7 multiplied by 173

Back to letter د Daal

The following is the number of letters in the words where this letter is found.

NUMBETR OF LETTERS IN EACH WORD	THE VERSE
3	قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ 3
6	اللّهُ الصّمَدُ 6
43	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ 4 3
3	وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ 3

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

3 **43** **6** **3**

The sum 34363 is **7** multiplied by 4909

Let us examine the arrangement of letters in the words that contain this letter.

As I have explained, arrangement means the appearance of letters of a given word.

We consider the number of letters standing separately and those joined with other letters.

ARRANGEMENT OF LETTERS IN EACH WORD	THE VERSE
21	قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ 2 1
51	اللّهُ الصّمَدُ 5 1
223	لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ 2 2 3
21	وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ 2 1

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

21 223 51 21

The sum 212235121 is 7 multiplied by 30319303

Page 77 marks the End of Part One

PART TWO (LETTERS)

بسم الله الرّحمَن الرّحيم

In The Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

{سَنُرِيهِمْ آيَاتِنَا فِي الآفَاقِ وَفِيَ أَنفُسِهِمْ حَتّىَ يَتَبَيّنَ لَهُمْ أَنّهُ الْحَقّ أَوَلَمْ يَكْفِ بِرَبّكَ أَنّهُ عَلَىَ كُلّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ).

We will show them Our Signs in the universe, and in their own selves, until it becomes manifest to them that this (the Qur'an) is the truth. Is it not sufficient in regard to your Lord that He is a Witness over all things?
Chapter 41: Fussilat, Verse 53.

In the first part of this book, we have examined the wonders of the Miraculous Quran, with most of our effort devoted to calculations related to its words.

In this part, we examine deeper the calculations concerning letters to affirm that believing in the Holy Quran is a choice not to apologize for. Word by word and letter by letter, the Holy Quran in itself and by itself came as a miracle, a challenge and a source of guidance.

أَفَلَا يَتَدَبَّرُونَ ٱلْقُرْءَانَ ۚ وَلَوْ كَانَ مِنْ عِندِ غَيْرِ ٱللَّهِ لَوَجَدُوا۟ فِيهِ ٱخْتِلَٰفًا كَثِيرًا ﴿٨٢﴾

Do they not consider the Qur'an carefully? Had it been from other than Allah, they would surely have found therein a lot of discrepancies.
Chapter 4: An-Nisa', Verse 82.

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا ٱلذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُۥ لَحَٰفِظُونَ ﴿٩﴾

Verily We: It is We Who have sent down the Dhikr (i.e. the Qur'an) and surely, We will guard it (from corruption).
Chapter 15: Al-Hijr, Verse 9.

A DETAILED EXAMINATION OF THE CHALLENGE OF LETTERS

In the first part, we learnt that the Chapter is called الإخلاص (Al-Ikhlas) and that it belongs to الله (Allah) The All-Wise.

Both Part One and Part Two show a strong relationship between **letters of Allah's name** and **letters the Chapter**.

They also exhibit a strong relationship between **letters of the Chapter's name** and **letters of the Chapter.**

Let us witness **the relationship between letters of both names; the name of Allah** and **the name of the Chapter.**

This is the number of times each of the 4 letters of Allah's name is repeated in the 7 letters of the Chapter's name.

ا ل إ خ ل ا ص

ه	ل	ل	ا
0	2	2	3

0 + 2 + 2 + 3

= 7

This is the number of times each of the 7 letters of the Chapter's name is repeated in the 4 letters of Allah's name.

ا ل ل ه

ص	ا	ل	خ	إ	ل	ا
0	1	2	0	1	2	1

0 + 1 + 2 + 0 + 1 + 2 + 1

= 7

Before proceeding to the alignment method, allow me disclose some of the many simultaneous calculations that further show the Holy Quran is in a class by itself.

ALLAH اللّٰهُ

This name is made up of four letters. ه ل ل ا

Let us mark each of the above letters once in its verse; we mark it only the first time it appears.

After that we provide each letter with its position within the letters of the verse. Remember, we count from right to left.

The positions of letters of Allah's name in each verse

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	**ا**	و	**ه**	**ل**	ق
											5		**3**	**2**	
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	**ه**	ل	**ل**	**ا**
												4		**2**	**1**
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	**ل**
															1
د	ح	أ	**ا**	و	ف	ك	**ه**	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	**ل**	و
			13				**9**							**2**	

13 + 9 + 2 + 1+ 4 + 2 + 1 + 5 + 3 + 2 = 42

42 = 7+7+7+7+7+7

The Holy Quran is rich in mathematics. The same table offers another calculation on the next page that sparks off an interesting calculation style.

Let us use the same table to reexamine the position numbers under letters of Allah's name.

We are going to check the representation of the four letters of Allah's name in each verse.

In this case, we handle each verse separately after which we add the subtotals.

The first positions of letters of Allah's name in each verse

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
											5		**3**	**2**	
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
												4		**2**	**1**
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
															1
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
			13				**9**							**2**	

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

ه ل ل ا ه ل ل ا ه ل ل ا ه ل ل ا

9 2 2 13 0 1 1 0 4 2 2 1 3 2 2 5

9 + 2 + 2 +13 + 0 + 1 + 1 + 0 + 4 + 2 + 2 +1 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 5

= **49**

= **49** = 7 +7 +7+7+7+7+7

Seven sevens!

الله أحد

Allah is One

This statement is made up of 7 letters

د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا
7	6	5	4	3	2	1

This is the number of repetitions of each of these letters within the Chapter. Count to confirm.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					5	2	6	4	13	13	6		4	13	
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
						5				13	6	4	13	13	6
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
				5	13				13		5	13			13
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
5	2	6	6				4	13	13					13	

Let us carry the above data to the letters of the statement that Allah is One.

د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا
5	2	6	4	13	13	6

5+ 2+ 6+ 4+ 13+ 13+ 6 = **49**

49 = 7+7+7+7+7+7+7

Seven sevens!

الله أحد

Allah is One

This is the number of repetitions of letters of Allah's name in the above statement.

ه	ل	ل	ا
1	2	2	2

1 + 2 + 2 + 2 = **7**

This is the number of repetitions of each of the letters of the (Allah is One) statement within itself. Count to confirm.

د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا
1	1	2	1	2	2	2

Let us carry the above data to the letters of the Chapter.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					1	1	2	1	2	2	2		1	2	
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
						1				2	2	1	2	2	2
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
				1	2				2		1	2			2
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
1	1	2	2				1	2	2					2	

1+1+2+2+1+2+2+2+1+2+2+1+2+2+1+2+2+1+2+2+2+1+1+2+1+2+2+2+1+2

= **49**

49 = 7+7+7+7+7+7+7

Seven sevens!

I would like to remind you of the following letters.

ف	ن	ك	ي	م	ص	د	ح	ا	و	ه	ل	ق

They are the basic thirteen letters used in writing this Chapter.

Let us mark each letter once in the whole Chapter (only the first time it appears) and provide each with a number indicating the number of times it is repeated throughout the Chapter.

					د	**ح**	أ	ه	ل	ل	**ا**	**و**	**ه**	**ل**	**ق**
					5	**2**					**6**	**5**	**4**	**13**	**1**
						د	**م**	ص	**ص**	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
							4		**2**						
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	**ي**	م	ل
													3		
د	ح	أ	ا	و	**ف**	ك	ه	ل	ل	**ن**	**ك**	ي	م	ل	و
					1					**1**	**2**				

There are 7 numbers mentioned in the above table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	13

Let us add these numbers along with their copies as they appear in the table

1+1+2+3+4+2+5+2+6+5+4+13+1 = **49**

= **49** = 7 +7 +7+7+7+7+7

Seven sevens!

The Holy Quran is rich in mathematics. The same table of basic letters offers another calculation here.

Having marked each letter once in the whole Chapter (only the first time it appears), let us provide each with its position within the letters of the verse where it is found.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					11	10					5	4	3	2	1
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
							9		7						
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
													3		
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
					11					6	5				

Let us add the numbers as they appear in the table

11+6+5+3+9+7+11+10+5+4+3+2+1 = **77**

Seventy-seven!

To draw this calculation style to a close, let me close it with the closing verse of Chapter **77**.

فَبِأَيِّ حَدِيثٍ بَعْدَهُۥ يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿٥٠﴾

[[In what statement after this (the Qur'an) will they believe?]]

THE ALIGNMENT METHOD

THE OPENING STATEMENT

AL BASMALA (BISMILLAHI RRAHMAN RRAHIIM)

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ۝١

Meaning: **In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful**

These are the letters that this statement shares with the Chapter i.e. the letters that exist in both the opening statement and the Chapter.

8						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
7							د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
8					د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
10	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

10 8 7 8

The sum 10878 is 7 multiplied by 1554

Even if we reverse it

87801 is 7 x 12543

One may argue that was a coincidence. Well, let us continue.

AL BASMALA

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ۝

In the previous calculation, we checked for letters found in both the opening statement and the Chapter.

In the following calculation, we are going to check for letters that are exclusively found in the Chapter.

Letters not shared with the opening statement

3						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
3							د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
4					د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
6	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

6 4 3 3

The sum 6433 is **7** multiplied by 919

Similarly, even if we reverse it

3346 is 7 x 478

Have another look at letters shared by both the opening statement and the Chapter.

These are the red ones in their respective verses.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

The number of times each is repeated in the verse where it is located

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
						1	2	2	3	3	2		2	3	
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
							1			3	2	1	3	3	2
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
					4		2	2	4			4	2	2	4
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
	1	2	2				1	3	3	1		1	1	3	

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

1221331113 42244224 1321332 12233223

1221331113422442241321332122332 23

= 7 x 1744758733460631773316188746 1889

Let us mark each of the shared letters once, only the first time it appears, and write a number indicating its location in the verse where it is found

					د	**ح**	**أ**	ه	ل	ل	**ا**	و	**ه**	**ل**	ق
						10					**5**		**3**	**2**	
						د	**م**	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
							9								
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	**ي**	م	ل
													3		
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	**ن**	ك	ي	م	ل	و
										6					

This clearly shows the opening statement shares 7 basic letters with the Chapter.

ن ي م ح ا ه ل

They are **7**

These are their positions among letters of verses where they are found

ن	ي	م	ح	ا	ه	ل
6	3	9	10	5	3	2

63910532 = 7 x 9130076

This is the number of times each one is repeated throughout the whole Chapter.

ن	ي	م	ح	ا	ه	ل
1	3	4	2	6	4	13

13426413 = 7 x 1918059

THE BASIC LETTERS OF ALLAH'S NAME ARE THREE

ا ل ه

The following table shows the basic letters of each verse.

				د	ح	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					د	م	ص	ه	ل	ا
						و	د	ي	م	ل
د	ح	ا	ف	ه	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

This is the number of times the basic letters of Allah's name are repeated within the basic letters of each verse table.

ه	ل	ا
3	4	3

343 is 7 multiplied by 49

This is the way the All-Wise Allah set this Chapter that describes Him.

49 = 7 x 7

Remember, **49** is the number of letters that the All-Wise Allah, the Creator of the Seven Heavens used in the whole Chapter.

In Verse **49** of Chapter **77**, Allah says:

وَيْلٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ لِّلْمُكَذِّبِينَ ﴿٤٩﴾

"Woe that Day (of resurrection) to the deniers!"

THE BASIC LETTERS OF THE CHAPTER'S NAME ARE FOUR

ا ل خ ص

The following table shows the basic letters of each verse.

				د	ح	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					د	م	ص	ه	ل	ا
						و	د	ي	م	ل
د	ح	ا	ف	ه	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

This is the number of times the basic letters of the Chapter's name are repeated in the basic letters of each verse table.

ص	خ	ل	ا
1	0	4	3

1043 = 7 x 149

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING:

The basic letters of the Chapter's name on this page give us 1043

The basic letters of Allah's name on the preceding page give us 343

1043 – 343 = 700

THE ALL-WISE ALLAH IS ONE

ٱللَّهُ *Allah*

This name first appears in the first verse.

This is the number of letters in the words before and after it.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

3 2 2

322 = 7 x 46

Meaning: SAY THAT HE (ALLAH) IS ONE.

The basic letters of this name are three

ه ل ا

They **first appear in the first verse** in these positions.

د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
						5		3	2	

This gives us 532

532 is 7 x 76

They **last appear in the last verse** in these positions.

د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
		14					9	8							

This gives us 1498

1498 is 7 x 214

Let us examine the appearances of each of the letters of Allah's name in the whole chapter.

In this calculation, we handle the first letter on its own and check the number of times it is repeated in the first, second, third and fourth verse respectively.

We apply the same formula to the other letters of the name of the Almighty.

After that, we arrange the subtotals according to their order of appearance from the first letter to the last one.

THE LETTER'S OF ALLAH'S NAME				
4	**3**	**2**	**1**	
ه	**ل**	**ل**	**ا**	**VERSES**
2	3	3	2	**1**
1	3	3	2	**2**
0	4	4	0	**3**
1	3	3	2	**4**

THE RESULTS

4	3	2	1	
ه	**ل**	**ل**	**ا**	
1012	**3433**	**3433**	**2022**	**RESULTS**

This gives us 1012 3433 3433 2022

The sum 1012343334332022 = 7 x 144620476333146

Positions of letters of Allah's name within their verses

ه ل ل ا

Here, we examine each verse and count its letters from right to left while writing a number denoting the position of each letter.

These are the numbers above which the letters of Allah's name are found.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
							9	8	7	6	5		3	2	
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
										6	5	4	3	2	1
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
					11				7			4			1
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
		14	13				9	8	7					2	

Verse: 4 Verse: 3 Verse: 2 Verse: 1

14139872 11741 654321 9876532

When we bring these numbers together, we get
1413987211741654321 9876532

1413987211741654321 9876532

= 7 X 2019981731059506174268076

WRITING

In writing Arabic words, some are made up of only one letter while others have some of their letters standing separately or joined with others.

Examples

و One letter.
قل Two letters joined.
الله One letter standing separately and three joined.
يرحم Two letters joined and followed by two others.

In this context, this is the arrangement of letters in the words of this Chapter.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)
2 1 3 1 2 2
ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَد (2)
5 1 3 1
لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (3)
2 2 2 1 3 2
وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ (4)
2 1 1 3 3 3 2 1

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

2 1 1 3 3 3 2 1 2 2 2 1 3 2 5 1 3 1 2 1 3 1 2 2

The sum 21133321222132513121312 2

is 7 multiplied by 30190458888760733030446

In the following calculation, we focus on the number of letters standing separately in each verse i.e. not joined with any other letter in writing.

Letters standing separately in each verse

NUMBER OF LETTERS	VERSE NUMBER
2	قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)
2	ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ (2)
1	لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ (3)
3	وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ (4)

Verse No: 4	Verse No: 3	Verse No: 2	Verse No: 1
3	1	2	2

The sum 3122 is **7** multiplied by 446

Remember: The letter و /Waaw/ in the middle of the third verse and at the beginning of the fourth verse is the only letter in its word.

Its word is simply made up of only one letter.

Letters with holes (like the eye of a needle).

Examples are shown below.

قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ *

اللّهُ الصّمَدُ *

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ *

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ*

When we write each one once (only the first time it appears), these are the letters arranged according to their order of appearance i.e. from the first one.

ف م ص و ه ق

Have a look at the number of dots.

ف	م	ص	و	ه	ق
1	0	0	0	0	2

The sum 100002 is 7 multiplied by 14286

This is the number of times each letter appears in the whole Chapter.

ف	م	ص	و	ه	ق
1	4	2	5	4	1

The sum 142541 is 7 multiplied by 20363

Let us carry the data to these letters in the whole Chapter.

ف	م	ص	و	ه	ق
1	4	2	5	4	1

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
								4				5	4		1
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
							4	2	2			4			
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
						5		4		5				4	
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
				5	1		4						4		5

We notice that the final numbers displayed by the four verses got arranged as follows.

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

5 5 4 4

The sum 5544 is 7 multiplied by 792

In this setting, we also find that the final letter/number displayed by a given verse is the first one to be seen in the next verse.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
								4				5	4		1
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
							4	2	2			4			
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
						5		4		5				4	
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
				5	1		4						4		5

All the numbers in the table can be arranged according to their order of appearance.

This is the result.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
								4				5	4		1
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
							4	2	2			4			
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
						5		4		5				4	
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
				5	1		4						4		5

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

5 1 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 2 2 4 4 5 4 1

The sum 51445545442244541

is 7 multiplied by 7349363634606363

The most prevalent compound number is 63.

Have a close look at the sum obtained from the table and its most prevalent number.

51445545442244541 and 63

5+1+4+4+5+5+ 4+5+4+4+2+2+4+4+5+4+1 = 63

Moreover,

63 = **7** x 9

REPETITION OF EACH OF THE LETTERS OF THIS CHAPTER

In this case, we write below each letter the number of times it is repeated.

A: Within The Verse Where It Is Found

=						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
21						1+	1+	2+	2+	3+	3+	2+	1+	2+	3+	1
							د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
20							1+	1+	2+	2+	3+	2+	1+	3+	3+	2
					د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
32					2+	4+	2+	2+	2+	4+	2+	2+	4+	2+	2+	4
	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
28	1+	1+	2+	2+	2+	1+	2+	1+	3+	3+	1+	2+	1+	1+	3+	2

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

28 32 20 21

The sum 28322021 is 7 multiplied by 4046003

B: Throughout The Whole Chapter

Total						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
72						5	2	6	4	13	13	6	5	4	13	1
							د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
68							5	4	2	2	13	6	4	13	13	6
					د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
86					5	13	5	3	4	13	5	5	13	3	4	13
	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
85	5	2	6	6	5	1	2	4	13	13	1	2	3	4	13	5

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

85 86 68 72

The sum 85866872 is 7 multiplied by 12266696

Page 100 and 101 totals

In the whole Chapter	In each verse
85866872	28322021

8586687228322021 = 7 x 1226669604046003

Even if we reverse it, 1202238227866858 = 7 x 171748318266694

Even if we reposition both sums and begin with the last one, 2832202185866872 = 7 x 404600312266696

In each verse we got

Verse No: 4	Verse No: 3	Verse No: 2	Verse No: 1
28	32	20	21

In the whole chapter we got

Verse No: 4	Verse No: 3	Verse No: 2	Verse No: 1
85	86	68	72

Observe this:

In the whole chapter	**In Each verse**
85866872	28322021
8+5+8+6+6+8+7+2+2+8+3+2+2+0+2+1	
= 70	

In the whole chapter	**In Each verse**
85+86+68+72	28+32+20+21
= **311**	= **101**

311101 = 7 x 44443

More still

3 +1 +1 + 1 +0 +1

= 7

THE REPETITION OF THE FIRST LETTERS OF WORDS

THE VERSE
قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ
اللّهُ الصّمَدُ
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ

Totals						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
17								6				6		4		1
							د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
12												6				6
					د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
37								3		13	5			3		13
	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
42			6				2			13			3		13	5

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

42 37 12 17

We get 42371217

42371217 = 7 x 6053031

THE REPETITION OF THE LAST LETTERS OF WORDS

THE VERSE
قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ
اللّهُ الصّمَدُ
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ

Totals						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
27						5			4				5		13	
							د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
9							5						4			
					د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
23					5				4		5	5			4	
	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
25	5			6				4			1			4		5

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

25 23 9 27

We get 2523927

2523927 = 7 x 360561

Note: و /Waaw/ in both verse 3 and 4 is an Arabic word and a letter. Thus, it is the first and last letter of its word. See page 25, 31, 48 and 96 for clarification.

Look at the first and last letters of words once again

قُلْ هُوَ اللّهُ أَحَدٌ
اللّهُ الصّمَدُ
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لّهُ كُفُوا أَحَدٌ

THE FIRST LETTERS

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

When we mark each first letter only once, we find that there are 7 types letters used at the beginning of words.

ك	و	ي	ل	ا	ه	ق
7	6	5	4	3	2	1

THE LAST LETTERS

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

Similarly, when we mark each last letter only once, we find that there are 7 types letters used at the end of words.

ا	ن	م	د	ه	و	ل
7	6	5	4	3	2	1

If this is a coincidence, what a coincidence!

I noted in Part One page 37 that there is a very strong relationship between the words of this Chapter and their letters.

POSITIONS OF WORDS AND THEIR LETTERS

Let us decipher the challenge underlying the uniformity of distribution.

The position of each word in the verse where it is found.

		أَحَدٌ	اللّهُ	هُو	قُلْ
		4	**3**	**2**	**1**
				الصّمَدُ	اللّهُ
				2	**1**
	يُولَدْ	لَمْ	وَ	يَلِدْ	لَمْ
	5	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
أَحَدٌ	كُفُوا	لّهُ	يَكُنْ	لَمْ	وَ
6	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**

The position of each letter in the verse where it is found.

POSITIONS OF LETTERS USED IN WRITING THESE WORDS															
					د	**ح**	**أ**	**ه**	**ل**	**ل**	**ا**	**و**	**ه**	**ل**	**ق**
					11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
						د	**م**	**ص**	**ص**	**ل**	**ا**	**ه**	**ل**	**ل**	**ا**
						10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
				د	**ل**	**و**	**ي**	**م**	**ل**	**و**	**د**	**ل**	**ي**	**م**	**ل**
				12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
د	**ح**	**أ**	**ا**	**و**	**ف**	**ك**	**ه**	**ل**	**ل**	**ن**	**ك**	**ي**	**م**	**ل**	**و**
16	15	14	13	12	11	19	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

The positions shared by both words and letters in each verse are: - (1, 2, 3, 4) in the first row (1, 2) in the second (1,2,3,4,5) in the third, and finally (1,2,3,4,5,6) in the fourth.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					11	10	9	8	7	6	**5**	**4**	3	2	**1**
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
						10	9	8	7	6	5	4	**3**	**2**	**1**
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
				12	11	10	9	8	7	**6**	**5**	4	3	2	**1**
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	**7**	**6**	5	4	3	2	**1**
Positions occupied by only letters										Positions shared by both					

Positions occupied by only letters (Black)

Rows	***Starting Position***	***Ending Position***
First	5	11
Second	3	10
Third	6	12
Fourth	7	16

16+12+10+11+7+6+3+5 = 70. **70 = 7 x 10.**

Positions shared by both words and letters (Blue)

Rows	***Starting Position***	***Ending Position***
First	1	4
Second	1	2
Third	1	5
Fourth	1	6

6 + 5 + 2 + 4 +1 +1+1+1 = 21. **21= 7 x 3.**

70 - 21 = 49
49 = 7 x 7

Application of the alignment method in this arena

Positions occupied by only letters										**Positions shared by both**							
=						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق	=
56						**11**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4+**	**3+**	**2+**	**1**	**10**
							د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا	
52							**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2+**	**1**	**3**
					د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل	
63					**12**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5+**	**4+**	**3+**	**2+**	**1**	**15**
	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و	
115	**16**	**15**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6+**	**5+**	**4+**	**3+**	**2+**	**1**	**21**
	Black									**Blue**							

= 115 63 52 56 = 21 15 3 10

Positions occupied by only letters	Positions shared by both
115 63 52 56	21 15 3 10

= 1156352562115310

1156352562115310 is 7 multiplied by 165193223159330

1156352562115310 has the number 56 in the middle.

56 =7 x 8

In the same sum also, there are 7 digits on either side of the number 56.

Count the digits in red on either side of 56 in the sum below.

1156352562115310

THE REPETITION OF EACH LETTER WITHIN ITS VERSE.

A. In positions occupied by only letters

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					1	1	2	2	3	3	2				
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
						1	1	2	2	3	2	1	3		
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
				2	4	2	2	2	4	2					
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	3						

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1
1122212133 2422242 11223213 1122332

The sum 1122212133242224211223213 1122332 is 7 multiplied by 160316019034603458746 1733017476

B. In positions occupied by only basic letters of each verse

				د	ح	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
				1	1	2				
					د	م	ص	ه	ل	ا
					1	1	2	1		
						و	د	ي	م	ل
د	ح	ا	ف	ه	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
1	1	2	1	1						

Verse: (4) (3) (2) (1)

11211 0 1121 112

The sum 1121101121112 is 7 multiplied by 160157303016

THE 7TH POSITION

When we count seven positions after seven positions from the beginning of the Chapter to its end,

					د	ح	أ	ه	**ل**	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					4	3	2	1	**7**	6	5	4	3	2	1
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	**ل**	ل	ا
						7	6	5	4	3	2	1	**7**	6	5
				د	ل	و	ي	م	**ل**	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
				5	4	3	2	1	**7**	6	5	4	3	2	1
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	**ه**	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	**ل**	و
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	**7**	6	5	4	3	2	1	**7**	6

This is the number of times each letter in the 7th position is repeated within the same verse.

					د	ح	أ	ه	**ل**	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
									3						
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	**ل**	ل	ا
						1							**3**		
				د	ل	و	ي	م	**ل**	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
									4						
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	**ه**	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	**ل**	و
1							**1**							**3**	

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

1 1 3 4 1 3 3

The sum 1134133 is 7 multiplied by 162019

When we count 7 positions from the beginning of each verse,

					د	ح	أ	ه	**ل**	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
									7	6	5	4	3	2	1
						د	م	ص	**ص**	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
									7	6	5	4	3	2	1
				د	ل	و	ي	م	**ل**	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
									7	6	5	4	3	2	1
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	**ل**	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
									7	6	5	4	3	2	1

This is the number of times each letter in the 7th position is repeated within the same verse.

					د	ح	أ	ه	**ل**	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
									3						
						د	م	ص	**ص**	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
									2						
				د	ل	و	ي	م	**ل**	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
									4						
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	**ل**	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
									3						

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

3 4 2 3

The sum 3423 is 7 multiplied by 489

When we incline the letters to the left and count 7 positions from the end of each verse,

د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	**ا**	و	ه	ل	ق					
1	2	3	4	5	6	**7**									
د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	**ه**	ل	ل	ا						
1	2	3	4	5	6	**7**									
د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	**و**	د	ل	ي	م	ل				
1	2	3	4	5	6	**7**									
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	**ك**	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
1	2	3	4	5	6	**7**									

This is the number of times each letter in the 7th position is repeated within the same verse.

د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	**ا**	و	ه	ل	ق					
						2									
د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	**ه**	ل	ل	ا						
						1									
د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	**و**	د	ل	ي	م	ل				
						2									
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	**ك**	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
						2									

Verse: (4) (3) (2) (1)

2 2 1 2

The sum 2212 is 7 multiplied by 316

2 + 2 + 1 +2

= 7

THE REPETITION OF EACH LETTER THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE CHAPTER.

The number of times each letter is repeated

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					5	2	6	4	13	13	6	5	4	13	1
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
						5	4	2	2	13	6	4	13	13	6
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
				5	13	5	3	4	13	5	5	13	3	4	13
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
5	2	6	6	5	1	2	4	13	13	1	2	3	4	13	5

The two prevalent numbers that align to form a sum that is only divisible by 7 among the basic numbers are as follows.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق	(1)
					5	2	6	4	13	13	6	5	4	13	1	
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا	(2)
						5	4	2	2	13	6	4	13	13	6	
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل	(3)
				5	13	5	3	4	13	5	5	13	3	4	13	
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و	(4)
5	2	6	6	5	1	2	4	13	13	1	2	3	4	13	5	

They are 4 and 13

They have formed 413

The sum 413 is 7 multiplied by 59

In the above table, the sum 413 appears exactly 7 times.

The distribution of the compound sum 413 in the four verses

						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق	(1)
2						5	2	6	4	13	13	6	5	4	13	1	
							د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا	(2)
1							5	4	2	2	13	6	4	13	13	6	
					د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل	(3)
2					5	13	5	3	4	13	5	5	13	3	4	13	
	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و	(4)
2	5	2	6	6	5	1	2	4	13	13	1	2	3	4	13	5	

Verse: (4) (3) (2) (1)

2 2 1 2

The sum 2212 is 7 multiplied 316

The letters under which this sum is seen

Laam and Ha (ه ل) appear thrice.
Laam and Miim (م ل) thrice.
Laam and Ha (ه ل) once.

This is their respective order.

The two letters ل ه ل م ل ه

The order of repetition 1 3 3

133 is 7 multiplied by 19

The following, are the basic letters of each verse. (Red ones)

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

Number of repetitions of each letter throughout the whole Chapter

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
					5	2					6	5	4	13	1
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
						5	4		2			4		13	6
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
										5	5		3	4	13
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
5	2		6		1		4			1	2	3	4	13	5

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

526141234135 553413 5424136 52654131

We get 526141234135553413542413652654131

The above sum is 7 x 75163033447936201934630521807733

For calculations related to Allah's name in these letters, see page 90.

Let us separate the first 7 letters of each verse from the rest and note the number of letters remaining in each verse.

Number of remaining letters											The first seven letters						
4						د	ح	أ	ه		ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
3							د	م	ص		ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
5					د	ل	و	ي	م		ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
9	د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل		ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

Verse: (4) (3) (2) (1)

9 5 3 4

9534 is 7 multiplied by 1362

The number of repetitions of each of the first seven letters within the verse where it is found

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق	
									3+	3+	2+	1+	2+	3+	1	=15
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا	
									2+	3+	2+	1+	3+	3+	2	=16
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل	
									4+	2+	2+	4+	2+	2+	4	=20
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و	
									3+	1+	2+	1+	1+	3+	2	=13

Verse: (4) (3) (2) (1)

13 20 16 15

13201615 is 7 multiplied by 1885945

The number of repetitions of each of the first seven letters throughout the whole Chapter

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق	
									13+	13+	6+	5+	4+	13+	1	=55
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا	
									2+	13+	6+	4+	13+	13+	6	=57
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل	
									13+	5+	5+	13+	3+	4+	13	=56
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و	
									13+	1+	2+	3+	4+	13+	5	=41

Verse: (4) (3) (2) (1)

41 56 57 55

41565755 is 7 multiplied by 5937965

The basic thirteen letters used in writing the whole Chapter

ف	ن	ك	ي	م	ص	د	ح	ا	و	ه	ل	ق

On a whole chapter basis, these are the positions of words that contain them.

قُلۡ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝١ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ۝٢ لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ۝٣ وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدُۢ ۝٤

16 14 8 6 4 3 2 1

1614864321

= 7x 230694903

Having learnt the basic letters of the whole Chapter, let us mark each one once; the first time it appears.

Provide each one with its position within letters of the verse where it is found.

Apply the same principle of separating the first seven letters (in columns) of each verse from the rest.

Then compute the positions of the basic letters in the first seven columns.

					د	ح	أ	ه		ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق	
												5+	4+	3+	2+	1	**=15**
						د	م	ص		ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا	
										7							**=7**
				د	ل	و	ي	م		ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل	
														3			**=3**
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل		ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و	
											6+	5+					**=11**

Verse: (4) (3) (2) (1)

11 3 7 15

113715 is 7 multiplied by 16245

In the next pages, I would like to calculate sums as they appear in columns not rows as we have been doing.

This Chapter clarifies in both rows and columns that the Quran is inimitable.

We are accustomed to descending calculations; putting the answer below. By applying this method, let us separate the first seven letters of each verse from the rest then count the number of basic letters of the Chapter in each column.

					د	ح	أ	ه		ل	ل	**ا**	**و**	**ه**	**ل**	**ق**
						د	م	ص		**ص**	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
				د	ل	و	ي	م		ل	و	د	ل	**ي**	م	ل
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل		ل	**ن**	**ك**	ي	م	ل	و
										1	1	2	1	2	1	1

We get 1121211

1121211 is 7 multiplied by 160173

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Allah is the Creator of all Knowledge. His true revelation is scientific and can help us better understand different branches of science.

Binary Or Base-2 Numeral System

Here, we are introduced to the binary or base-2 numeral system used in computer hard drives for handling digital information.

Computer central processing units recognize and perform instructions in a low-level language called the machine code, which is made up of binary digits (bits) **1**s and **0**s. For quick and efficient processing, all instructions that direct the function of computers and all data manipulated by computers are first converted into binary numbers.

In a computer, the number 1 (on, yes, or true) is used to represent a transistor with current flowing through it - essentially a closed switch. The number 0 (off, no or false) is used to represent a transistor with no current flowing through it - an open switch.

By using a computer system, let us convert the basic letters in the first seven columns into 1s and the rest into 0s.

The dichotomies of yes (1) and no (0) appear as follows.

					د	ح	أ	ه		ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
										0	0	1	1	1	1	1
						د	م	ص		ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
										1	0	0	0	0	0	0
				د	ل	و	ي	م		ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
										0	0	0	0	1	0	0
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل		ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
										0	1	1	0	0	0	0

When we write the results as they are, we get

Verse: (4) (3) (2) (1)

0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1

We get 0110000000010010000000011111

1100000000100100000000011111
= 7 x 157142857157157142857158 73

When we skip the first zeros, we get

Verse: (4) (3) (2) (1)

0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1

We get 1100001001000000011111

1100001001000000011111

= 7 x 15714300014285715873

I said on page 29 that one may ask oneself the secret in number 7.

I would like to supplement the explanation that I gave, with the following challenge presented through number 9:

Take another look at the sum we have got
11000000001001000000011111

The number of repetitions of the number 1 in it is 9.

On the other hand, the same sum is 9 multiplied by
12222222233344444444456 79

Even if we reverse it,
we get 11111000000001001000000011

11111000000001001000000011 is 9 multiplied by
12345555555556667777777779

Don't you see that in both cases when we divide the two sums by nine, the sum we get ends with nine?

It is worth noting that the most repeated numbers in both results of division appear nine times each.

Moreover, the sums in the middle of these repeated numbers in both results, when added, gives us 999.

122222222**333**4444444445679
12345555555556**66**7777777779

333 + 666 = 999

Examine the original sum again

11000000001001000000011111

I like the number of 1's in this sum! Are they not 9?

If the number of 1s is 9, let us observe the results after replacing the 1s (basic letters) with numbers of their positions - in the seven columns.

A- Counting positions in each row separately

					د	ح	أ	ه		ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
										0	0	5	4	3	2	1
						د	م	ص		ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
										7	0	0	0	0	0	0
				د	ل	و	ي	م		ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
										0	0	0	0	3	0	0
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل		ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
										0	6	5	0	0	0	0

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

65 3 7 54321

653754321 = 9 x 72639369

B- Counting positions in all rows together

					د	ح	أ	ه		ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
										0	0	5	4	3	2	1
						د	م	ص		ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
										14	0	0	0	0	0	0
				د	ل	و	ي	م		ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
										0	0	0	0	17	0	0
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل		ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
										0	27	26	0	0	0	0

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

27 26 17 14 54321

2726171454321 = 9 x 302907939369

Examine the sum again

11000000001001000000011111

Observe the result if we add the numbers as they appear in correspondence to the 1s.

1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
27	26									17			14									5	4	3	2	1

27 + 26 + 17 + 14 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1

= 99

Let us compute the positions of the basic letters in the first nine columns.

A- Counting positions in each row separately

					د	ح		أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
								0	0	0	0	5	4	3	2	1
						د		م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
								9	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
				د	ل	و		ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
								0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك		ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
								0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

65 3 9 7 54321

6539754321

= 9 x 726639369

B- Counting positions in all rows together

					د	ح		أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
								0	0	0	0	5	4	3	2	1
						د		م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
								18	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
				د	ل	و		ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
								0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك		ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
								0	0	0	33	32	0	0	0	0

Verse No: 4 Verse No: 3 Verse No: 2 Verse No: 1

3332 21 18 16 54321

333221181654321

= 9 x 37024575739369

I suppose the message is clear. It is not all about number 7. This Chapter has many calculations for numbers other than 7 in addition to varied calculation styles.

In this light, the columnar style of calculation serves to highlight the Holy Quran is inimitable.

To end the style of separating the first seven letters, let us examine the number of repetitions of letters of Allah's name in them.

					د	ح	أ	ه		ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
						د	م	ص		ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
				د	ل	و	ي	م		ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل		ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

ه	ل	ل	ا
2	11	11	3

211113 = 7 x 30159

Vowels are not excluded from the columnar style. Take an example of this one:

THE VOWEL DZWAMMA.

Dzwamma is **the very vowel that caught most of our attention in the first part** of this book. Yes indeed! Who is truer than the All-Wise. Had it been that all the trees on the earth were pens and the sea (were ink wherewith to write), with seven seas behind it to add to its (supply), the Words of Allah would never be exhausted. Verily, Allah is Almighty, All-Wise.

Dzwamma is the **first vowel** to be seen.

A: ON WORDS

If we put the **first words** to be seen bearing this vowel in each verse into the same column of a table, the total number of letters in the words of each column runs as follows.

أَحَد	ٱلله	هُو	قُل					Verse 1
		ٱلصَّمَد	اللّهُ					2
			يُولَد	لَم	و	يَلِد	لَم	3
أَحَد	كُفُوًا	لَّهُ	يَكُن	لَم	و			4
6	8	11	13	4	2	3	2	

We get 6 8 11 13 4 2 3 2

The sum 6811134232 = 7 x 973019176

B: ON LETTERS

If we put the **first letters** to be seen bearing this vowel into the same column of a table, the distribution of letters in all columns runs as follows.

	د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق								
					د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا					
								د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و				
1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1

We get 12222333444433321111

12222333444433321111 = 7 x 1746047634919045873

Cleary observe the arrangement of the sum.

1 2222 333 4444 333 2 1111

1 2222 333 4444 333 2 1111
1 4 3 4 3 1 4

The sum 1434314

= 7 x 204902

Examine these numbers in the middle of 1434314

343 = 7 x **49**

49 = **7 x 7**

The numbers have arranged themselves into 7 sets.

1 2222 333 4444 333 2 1111

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

The most frequent numbers are 2222 4444 1111

When joined together, they give us
222244441111

222244441111 =7 x 31749205873

31749205873 =7 x 4535600839

4535600839 =7 x 647942977

Look at this.

2222 +4444 + 1111

= 7777

Do you think an illiterate man called Muhammad sat in the middle of the desert and prepared this Chapter?

Suppose he was literate; would he have done so? What level of education is required for this?

I swear in the name of Allah the All-Wise that to attribute such a challenge to man or chance is extremely incongruous.

WHOSE CHAPTER IS THIS? ALLAH THE ALL-WISE

The Chapter in another method of calculation underlines it belongs to Allah - the Creator of the 7 Heavens, The All-Wise.

His name is made up of four letters ا ل ل ه

1- Alif, 2- Lam, 3- Lam and 4- Ha

Alif (ا) is the first letter. Let us select it the first time it appears in the first verse.

Lam (ل) is the second letter. Let us select it the first time it appears in the second verse.

Lam (ل) is also the third letter. Let us select it the first time it appears in the third verse.

Ha (ه) is the fourth letter. Let us select it the first time it appears in the fourth verse.

Allah is One.

When we place the selected letters in One column, this is the resulting design!

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق				
			د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا							
د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل								
				د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
					7	6	5	4	3	2	1								

7 columns of the table get filled with letters!

The Chapter belongs to Allah (الله)

This is the repetition of the letters of Allah's name in the seven columns.

						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق				
				د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا							
	د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل								
					د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

ه	ل	ل	ا
3	8	8	5

3885 = 7 x 555

The Chapter is called Al-Ikhlas (الإخلاص)

This is the repetition of the letters of the Chapter's name in the seven columns.

						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق				
				د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا							
	د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل								
					د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

ص	ا	ل	خ	إ	ل	ا
2	5	8	0	5	8	5

2580585 = 7 x 368655

The Holy Quran is a Book in which any misplacement, addition or omission of a letter can distort the pattern of organization. It is not in the might of anyone other than Allah to safeguard its purity or its existence.

In our columnar calculation based on Allah's name, the upper cells of all the 7 columns made a complete and meaningful Arabic statement.

The statement is: الله أحد

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق				
			د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا							
د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل								
				د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

This statement **الله أحد**
means Allah **is One**

This statement is found in the first verse. The verse contains 7 letters used in writing Allah's name. They are the following:

د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
		7	6	5	4	3		2	1	

When we mark letters of Allah's name, we find that the table contains 7 letters of Allah's name outside the 7 columns.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق				
			د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا							
د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل								
				د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

When we mark each of the letters of the Chapter only the first time it appears, the table contains 7 basic letters outside the 7 columns.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق				
			د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا							
د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل								
				د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

The repetition of letters in the 7 columns within their own verses

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق				
					1	1	2	2	3	3	2								
			د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا							
					2	2	3	2	1	3	3								
د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل								
					4	2	2	4	2	2	4								
				د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
					1	2	2	2	1	2	1								

12221214224224223213311223 32

=7 x 17458877463177461733301747 6

The repetition of the letters in the 7 columns throughout the whole Chapter

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق				
					5	2	6	4	13	13	6								
			د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا							
					2	2	13	6	4	13	13								
د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل								
					13	5	5	13	3	4	13								
				د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
					2	6	6	5	1	2	4								

266512413551334132213641313526413136

=7 x 380732019359048760305201876466304 48

COMPUTER SCIENCE

APPLICATION OF BINARY NUMBER SYSTEM (See page 119)

A: When we examine cells that contain letters of Allah's name in the 7 columns, the dichotomies of yes (1) and no (0) run as follows.

						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و		ه	ل	ق				
				د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا								
	د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل									
					د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل		ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	1

When we arrange these numbers, we get

1100011001001001111110011111
= 7 x 157144428714428730157158 73

B: When we examine cells that contain letters of the Chapter's name, the dichotomies of yes (1) and no (0) run as follows.

						د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق				
				د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا							
	د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل								
					د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و

0	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	0

1100001001001111110110010111
= 7 x 157143000143015871585728 73

C: In the **7** columns under examination, letters of Allah's name appear in position No: **1**.

When we examine columns that contain only one letter, the dichotomies of yes (1) and no (0) run as follows.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق				
			د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا							
د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل								
				د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

11100000000000001111

= 7 x 1585714285714285873

Examine the sum 11100000000000001111 once again.

I like the number of 1's in it!

Are they not 7?

TEST:

Apart from 7, find another single or multi-digit number (factors) that can be used to divide the sum 11100000000000001111 to get a whole number; one that does not include a decimal point.

Page 133 marks the End of Part Two

PART THREE (PATTERNS)

The Chapter is made up of 49 letters (49 = 7x7). Here is a table of seven rows by seven columns filled with the 49 letters in their order.

The vowel Kasra is in the middle of all other vowels and Sukuuns. The letter bearing it is in the middle of all letters. See page 67.

Fat'ha = Black, Kasra Highlighted, Dzwamma = Blue, Sukuun = Red

ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
ل	ل	ا	د	ح	أ	ه
د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه
ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
ل	و	د	ل	و	ي	م
ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك

From any conner of the table to its center, the number of vowels and Sukuuns is equal to that on the opposite side.

ل						ق
	ل				أ	
		ص		ل		
			ل			
		د		و		
	ل				ي	
د						ك

This is the number of times each letter of Allah's name appears in the letters that do not bear Kasra.

ه	ل	ل	ا
0	4	4	1

441 = **7** x 63

ROWS AND COLUMNS

The highlighted letter with its vowel Kasra, is in the middle of all other vowels and in the middle of Sukuuns in the inner cells.

			د			
			ص			
	و	د	ل	ي	م	
			ل			
			ن			

The same applies to the middle row when we fill all its cells.

			و			
			د			
			ص			
ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
			ل			
			ن			
			ا			

However, the number of vowels and Sukuuns in the upper part of the middle column do not harmonize with those in the lower part. The message offered by this is embedded in addition.

This is the number of times each letter of Allah's name appears in the letters that do not bear Kasra.

ه	ل	ل	ا
0	3	3	1

0 + 3 + 3 + 1 = 7

ARRANGEMENT

Fat'ha = Black, Kasra Highlighted, Dzwamma = Blue, Sukuun = Red

The **most organized pattern of vowels in 7 successive cells** splits the table at a 45-degree angle. It runs from the first letter through the center of the table to the last letter as follows:

Dzwamma, Fat'ha, Sukuun, Kasra, Sukuun, Fat'ha, Dzwamma

ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
ل	ل	ا	د	ح	أ	ه
د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه
ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
ل	و	د	ل	و	ي	م
ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك

						ق
					أ	1
				ل	6	
			ل	13		
		د	13			
	ل	5				
د	13					
5						

The table on the right shows the number of times the letters bearing that vowel pattern appear in the whole Chapter.

5 + 13 + 5 + 13 +13 + 6 + 1 = 56 = 7 x 8

This is the position of each letter in the verse where it is found.

					د	ح	أ	ه	ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
							9								1
						د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه	ل	ل	ا
										6					
				د	ل	و	ي	م	ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
				12								4			
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك	ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م	ل	و
16								8							

16+8+12+4+6+9+1 = 56 = 7 x 8

EQUIVALENCE

ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
ل	ل	ا	د	ح	أ	ه
د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه
ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
ل	و	د	ل	و	ي	م
ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك

The first three rows

ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
ل	ل	ا	د	ح	أ	ه
د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه

The middle row

ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل

The last three rows

ل	و	د	ل	و	ي	م
ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك

The middle row has the same number of Fat'has (Black = 2) and Sukuuns (Red = 1) on either side of its center.

The **first three and last three rows** respectively have the same number of Fat'has (**Black = 8**), Dzwammas (**Blue = 6**) and Sukuuns (**Red = 7**).

If this is a coincidence, what a coincidence!

This table that I would rather call the table of patterns has a lot to offer. It has exceptional letter and vowel arrangements related to number 7.

When we remove the letters in the intersecting middle cells from the main table, we get the following.

	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	
ل		ا	د	ح		ه
د	م		ص		ا	ه
ل	و	د		ي	م	ل
ل	و		ل		ي	م
ه		ل	ن	ك		م
	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	

We get letters arranged in four triangles.

This is the total number of times the letters in the angles of the four triangles are repeated in the Chapter.

ح	ف	ل	ه	د	ل	م	ي	ه	ص	ل	ل
2	1	13	4	5	13	4	3	4	2	13	13

2 + 1 + 13 + 4 + 5 + 13 + 4 + 3 + 4 + 2 + 13 + 13

= **77**

NUMBER OF TIMES EACH LETTER APPEARS IN THE CHAPTER

As observed on the previous page, the four triangles have a very strong relationship related to number 7.

The triangle on the right matches with the one on the left as seen here, whereas the upper one matches with the lower as we are going to see on the next page.

The Right and Left

	ل 13	ا 6	و 5	ه 4	ل 13	
ل 13		ا 6	د 5	ح 2		ه 4
د 5	م 4		ص **2**		ا 6	ه 4
ل 13	و 5	د **5**		ي 3	م 4	ل 13
ل 13	و 5		ل 13		ي 3	م 4
ه 4		ل 13	ن 1	ك 2		م 4
	ح 2	أ 6	ا 6	و 5	ف 1	

When we add numbers observed in the cells of the right and left triangles, we get 112.

= 7 x 16

When we add numbers observed in the cells on the longest sides of both triangles we get,

13 + 5 + 13 + 13 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 13 + 4 + 4 = **77**

The upper triangle

	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	
		ا	د	ح		
			ص			

The lower triangle

			ل			
		ل	ن	ك		
	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	

Both triangles have **7** Fat'has and **7** Sukuuns in total.

The number of repetitions of letters of the upper triangle in the Chapter is 2+6+5+2+13+6+5+4+13 = 56, = 7 x 8.
The lower one is 2+6+6+5+1+13+1+2+13 = 49, = **7 x 7**

The Pivotal Link Between Both

The upper triangle

			و 5			
		ا 6		ح 2		
			ص 2			

The lower triangle

			ل 13			
		ل 13		ك 2		
			ا 6			

6+13+2+13+2+6+2+5 = 49

= **7 x 7**

ARRANGEMENT OF COLUMNS

The middle column splits the table in an interesting way in the sense that the columns on either side correspond to give us multiples of 7.

ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
13	13	6	5	4	13	1
ل	ل	ا	د	ح	أ	ه
13	13	6	5	2	6	4
د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه
5	4	2	2	13	6	4
ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
13	5	5	13	3	4	13
ل	و	د	ل	و	ي	م
13	5	5	13	5	3	4
ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م
4	13	13	1	2	3	4
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك
5	2	6	6	5	1	2
66	**55**	**43**	**45**	**34**	**36**	**32**

The first column and the last

66 + 32 = 98
98 = 7 x 14

The second column and the second last

55 + 36 = 91
91 = 7 x 13

The third column and the third last

43 + 34

= **77**

More corresponding totals

ل	ل	ا	و	ه	ل	ق
13	13	6	5	4	13	1
ل	ل	ا	د	ح	أ	ه
13	13	6	5	2	6	4
د	م	ص	ص	ل	ا	ه
5	4	2	2	13	6	4
ل	و	د	ل	ي	م	ل
13	5	5	13	3	4	13
ل	و	د	ل	و	ي	م
13	5	5	13	5	3	4
ه	ل	ل	ن	ك	ي	م
4	13	13	1	2	3	4
د	ح	أ	ا	و	ف	ك
5	2	6	6	5	1	2
66	**55**	**43**	**45**	**34**	**36**	**32**

The second and third columns

34 + 36 = 70
70 = 7 x 10

The fifth and sixth

55 + 43 = 98
98 = 7 x 14

There remains one untouched column. The middle one. In Arabic we write and read starting from the right. It is thus appropriate to match the middle column with the first column on the right.

45 + 32 = **77**

CONCLUSION

قُل لِّمَنِ ٱلۡأَرۡضُ وَمَن فِيهَآ إِن كُنتُمۡ تَعۡلَمُونَ ﴿٨٤﴾ سَيَقُولُونَ لِلَّهِۚ قُلۡ أَفَلَا تَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿٨٥﴾ قُلۡ مَن
رَّبُّ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ ٱلسَّبۡعِ وَرَبُّ ٱلۡعَرۡشِ ٱلۡعَظِيمِ ﴿٨٦﴾ سَيَقُولُونَ لِلَّهِۚ قُلۡ أَفَلَا تَتَّقُونَ ﴿٨٧﴾ قُلۡ مَنۢ
بِيَدِهِۦ مَلَكُوتُ كُلِّ شَيۡءٖ وَهُوَ يُجِيرُ وَلَا يُجَارُ عَلَيۡهِ إِن كُنتُمۡ تَعۡلَمُونَ ﴿٨٨﴾ سَيَقُولُونَ لِلَّهِۚ قُلۡ فَأَنَّىٰ
تُسۡحَرُونَ ﴿٨٩﴾ بَلۡ أَتَيۡنَٰهُم بِٱلۡحَقِّ وَإِنَّهُمۡ لَكَٰذِبُونَ ﴿٩٠﴾ مَا ٱتَّخَذَ ٱللَّهُ مِن وَلَدٖ وَمَا كَانَ مَعَهُۥ مِنۡ
إِلَٰهٍۚ إِذٗا لَّذَهَبَ كُلُّ إِلَٰهِۭ بِمَا خَلَقَ وَلَعَلَا بَعۡضُهُمۡ عَلَىٰ بَعۡضٖۚ سُبۡحَٰنَ ٱللَّهِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ ﴿٩١﴾ عَٰلِمِ
ٱلۡغَيۡبِ وَٱلشَّهَٰدَةِ فَتَعَٰلَىٰ عَمَّا يُشۡرِكُونَ ﴿٩٢﴾

Say: "Whose is the earth and whosoever is therein? If you know!" They will say: "It is Allah's!" Say: "Will you not then remember?" Say: "Who is (the) Lord of the seven heavens, and (the) Lord of the Great Throne?" They will say: "Allah." Say: "Will you not then fear Allah (believe in His Oneness, obey Him, believe in the Resurrection and Recompense for each and every good or bad deed)." Say "In Whose Hand is the sovereignty of everything (i.e. treasures of each and everything)? And He protects (all), while against Whom there is no protector, (i.e. if Allah saves anyone none can punish or harm him, and if Allah punishes or harms anyone none can save him), if you know." They will say: "(All that belongs) to Allah." Say: "How then are you deceived and turn away from the truth?" Nay, but We have brought them the truth (Islamic Monotheism), and verily, they (disbelievers) are liars. No son (or offspring or children) did Allah beget, nor is there any ilah (god) along with Him; (if there had been many gods), behold, each god would have taken away what he had created, and some would have tried to overcome others! Glorified be Allah above all that they attribute to Him! All-Knower of the unseen and the seen! Exalted be He over all that they associate as partners to Him!

Quran - Chapter 23: Al-Mu'minuun (The Believers), Verse 84-92

Thanks to Thee, Good Lord, thanks to Thee, because I now understand by Thy light what I formerly believed by Thy gift, so that even if I were to refuse to believe in Thy existence, I could not fail to understand its truth.

A MESSAGE TO BELOVED READERS

I am Sheikh Sengendo Hamza Muhamad, a 2009 graduate of Al Azhar University Faculty of Languages and Translation, and a former GulfToday Newspaper Staff Reporter - Dar Al Khaleej, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

Since we were several Ugandan Hamzas in Egypt by then and I was the tallest, fellow students named me OFONO after the tallest man in Uganda.

All good things in ***The Quran and Mathematics*** are thanks to Allah's guidance. All mistakes herein are because of my human nature and satan's attempts to distract me.

At the end of Page: 2, I quoted Chapter 38: Verse 36-38 for it bears an idea that flashed into my mind by the time I put down the first letter of this book. **"No wage do I ask of you for this…"**

I sought the help of Allah to write this book and release it "free of charge." I request readers to share it free of charge unless where distribution requires inevitable spending.

In case you would like to use a calculation or part of this book in your own work, I request you beloved readers to **refer to this book –as your source**. This covenant is between me and you - **Allah is the best Witness.**

It is not about fame, but rather the feedback of readers will help me better the presentation of the next edition - with more calculations. Insha'Allah.

For feedback, contact me, Sheikh Sengendo Hamza Muhamad through the following email sengendoo@gmail.com and copy to sengendoo@yahoo.com Or WhatsApp +256750055919. You can also contact me on +256770828606